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HONOLULU, H. I., FRIDAY, AUGUST 5, 1904—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE No. 2618.

PORT ARTHUR EXPECTED TO FALL AT ALMOST ANY HOUR

CANNONADED BY SIEGE GUNS

Fleet May Be Compelled to Leave Port.

St. Petersburg Fears Conditions in the North.



THE ASSASSIN OF THE SEA: THE TORPEDO IN MODERN NAVAL WARFARE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CARICATURES.)

TOKIO, Aug. 5.—The fall of Port Arthur is hourly expected. It is believed that the Japanese siege batteries have made the harbor so untenable that the Russian fleet will be driven out to do battle with Togo.

FEARS AT ST. PETERSBURG.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 5.—A battle is reported north of Haicheng. It is feared that General Nodzu has cut the communications of Stabinski and Zerkow who command the Russian forces to the southward.

HEADQUARTERS IN THE FIELD.

NEWCHWANG, Aug. 5.—Marshal Oyama and Gen. Kodama, chief of the Japanese General Staff have established their headquarters in the field.

JAPANESE GET HAICHENG.

TOKIO, Aug. 5.—The Japanese have occupied Haicheng. Survivors of a transport.

CHEFOO, Aug. 5.—Twenty-one survivors of the Hipsang, a steamer sunk by the Russians on July 19, have arrived here.

GERMANY SNUBS RUSSIA.

BERLIN, Aug. 5.—Germany has refused Russia permission to pass the Baltic fleet through the Kaiser Wilhelm canal. The Government is investigating the Thea case.

By going through the Kaiser Wilhelm ship canal from the Baltic sea to the North Sea the Russian squadron would save about 700 miles travelling. Without having the use of the canal the Russians must leave the Baltic by rounding the eastern and northern shore of Denmark.

TROUBLE BREWING.

LONDON, Aug. 5.—Five Russian warships will leave the Black Sea to cruise in the Red Sea.

JAPANESE CAPTURE GUNS.

TOKIO, Aug. 3.—The Japanese captured six guns at Simou-cheng. Their casualties were 400. The Russian losses were heavier. Gen. Kuroki's losses on Saturday and Sunday were 972.

RUSSIA BUYING TRANSPORTS.

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 3.—Russia is buying transports here.

GLOOM IN ST. PETERSBURG.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 3.—Gloom prevails in the war office. Kuropatkin wires that he has retired towards Saimatze and Liaoyang.

NO MORE CONTRABAND FREIGHT.

VANCOUVER, Aug. 3.—The Canadian Pacific announces that its steamers will accept no contraband freight for Japan.

TOKIO, Aug. 2.—General Kuroki has defeated the Russians at Yushilikru, Yangze-pasa.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 2.—The Japanese have occupied Ik-havuen, Yangze-pasa.

TOKIO, Aug. 2.—The Japanese forces have captured Shanhai-kow, one of the important points in the defenses of Port Arthur.

CHERBOURG, Aug. 2.—Six Russian cruisers are expected here, where they will be supplied with coal.

VLADIVOSTOK, Aug. 2.—The returning Russian squadron reports the sinking of the German steamer during its raid along the Japan coast. The officers of the squadron state that the steamer Knight Commander was sunk because the vessel did not have sufficient coal to carry her to port.

LONDON, Aug. 4.—It is reported that the Japanese found \$25,000,000 in an abandoned Russian camp.

PREPARING WINTER QUARTERS.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 4.—Gen. Kuropatkin has ordered the removal of useless civilians from Harbin so as to increase the winter accommodations for troops.

DR. COOPER'S REPORT OF HIS DUAL MISSION

As Delegate to Federal Health Conference and American Medical Association --- Attends Republican Convention and Visits President Roosevelt.

Below is the report of Dr. Charles B. Cooper, on the Annual Conference of the Public Health and Marine Hospital Service of the United States with State and Territorial Boards of Health, quarantine authorities and State health officers, held at Washington, D. C., also on the Annual Meeting of the American Medical Association, held at Atlantic City, N. J., to the former of which he was the delegate of the Government and Board of Health of Hawaii, and to the latter the delegate of the Hawaiian Medical Association. The printed exhibits contained in the report are for the most part omitted here. Dr. Cooper read the report at the meeting of the Board of Health on Wednesday.

INTRODUCTORY.

On July 1, 1902, an act to increase the efficiency and change the name of the U. S. M. H. Service was approved, making the name to be thereafter the Public Health and Marine Hospital Service. Sec. 7 reads as follows:

"That when in the opinion of the Surgeon-General of the Public Health and Marine Hospital Service of the United States, the interests of the public health would be promoted by a conference of said service with State or Territorial boards of health, quarantine authorities, or State health officers, the District of Columbia included, he may invite as many of said health and quarantine authorities as he deems necessary or proper to send delegates, not more than one from each State or Territory and District of Columbia, to said conference. Provided, That an annual conference of the health authorities of all the States and Territories and the District of Columbia shall be called, each of said States and Territories and the District of Columbia to be entitled to one delegate; and provided further, That it shall be the duty of said Surgeon-General to call a conference upon the application of not less than five State or Territorial boards of health, quarantine authorities, or State health officers, each of said States and Territories joining in such request to be represented by one delegate."

In accordance with the above the Territorial Board of Health of Hawaii was invited to send a delegate to the annual conference, which was held in Washington, D. C., June 3 and 4, 1904. Surgeon-General Wyman did me the honor to ask me to act as chairman of the Committee on Leprosy which position of trust I gladly accepted in the interest of the Territorial Board of Health.

An historical report of Leprosy was prepared, treating the subject from the time leprosy made its appearance in these islands in 1848 and carried up to the present time, omitting the etiology, pathology and treatment of the disease, but going fully into all other details and statistics.

I also had carefully prepared histories and photographs of fifty picked cases, as well as an album of a large number of different views taken at the Settlement, showing the topography of the country, the homes, hospitals, landing, etc., that were of much interest.

THE OUTWARD JOURNEY.

I left Honolulu on May 21 in the S. S. Siberia, arriving in San Francisco on the 27th after a very pleasant voyage. By leaving that same evening Washington was reached on the afternoon of June 2. I was agreeably surprised to be met by Dr. and Mrs. E. F. King, whom you will remember as having been residents of the Islands for several years. The doctor is engaged in special work in his profession and is meeting with marked success. After registering at the New Willard and dining at the residence of Dr. King we went in search of Surgeon-General Wyman, with whom Dr. King was acquainted and whom we found seated in the lobby of the New Willard Hotel talking to a gentleman who on introduction proved to be Dr. Mitchell, President of the State Board of Health of New Jersey and who succeeded to that position, my uncle, the late Ezra M. Hunt, for many years looked upon as a pioneer in State medicine. General Wyman received me very cordially and made many interesting inquiries about Hawaii. On the following morning, at ten o'clock the conference was called to order, the following States and Territories being represented as follows:

COMPOSITION OF CONFERENCE.

California—Dr. N. K. Foster.
Colorado—Dr. C. E. Cooper.
Connecticut—Dr. C. A. Lindsey.
Delaware—Dr. E. W. Cooper.
Dist. of Columbia—Dr. Wm. C. Fowler.
Florida—Dr. J. Y. Porter.
Hawaii—Dr. Chas. B. Cooper.

Indiana—Dr. J. N. Hurty.
Iowa—Dr. F. W. Powers.
Louisiana—Dr. Edmund Souchon.
Maryland—Dr. Jno. S. Fulton.
Michigan—Dr. H. B. Baker.
Minnesota—Dr. H. M. Bracken.
Montana—Dr. T. D. Tuttle.
New Jersey—Dr. Henry Mitchell.
North Carolina—Dr. Richard H. Lewis.
North Dakota—Dr. H. H. Healey.
Pennsylvania—Dr. Benjamin Lee.
Rhode Island—Dr. Gardner T. Swarts.
Texas—Dr. George B. Tabor.
Utah—Dr. F. S. Easton.
Vermont—Dr. C. S. Caverley.

The Surgeon-General's private secretary, Mr. A. J. McElhone, acted as secretary of the conference.

DOUBLE CONFERENCE.

Both conferences were held at the New Willard hotel. The second annual conference of the State health authorities with the United States Public Health and Marine Hospital Service was presided over by Sur. Gen. Walter Wyman, and the nineteenth annual conference of State and provincial boards of health of North America by Dr. J. N. Hurty of Indianapolis, Secretary of the State Board of Health of Indiana, lasting from 10 o'clock in the morning until nearly 11 o'clock in the evening.

Sur. Gen. Wyman in calling the conference to order said the first conference held last June had effected a permanent organization and called attention to the Committee appointed at that time which would be expected to keep up the work of co-operation all over the country. The past year, while a very busy one, had hardly developed anything of such great or pressing importance as to call for special attention at this conference. However it was called in accordance with the aforesaid act of July 1, 1902. Alluding to his visit to Mexico in January, at the request of the health authorities of Texas and Louisiana, he said the Mexican authorities had promised every aid in the work of suppressing yellow fever. He also alluded to the hygienic laboratory of the service to which had been added two new divisions, namely, pharmacology and zoology, a division of chemistry being now forming.

THE COMMITTEES.

The Surgeon-General then introduced Assistant Surg. Gen. H. D. Geddings, who read the Committee membership as follows: Scientific research and sanitation—William H. Welch, William C. Woodward and U. O. B. Wingate. Prevention and spread of epidemic diseases—N. K. Foster, Edmund Souchon and J. N. Hurty. Morbidity and mortality statistics—Henry B. Baker, Gradner T. Swarts and H. M. Bracken. State legislation—Benjamin Lee, C. O. Probst and Irving A. Watson; New Hampshire Education—C. A. Lindsey, Paulus A. Irving and J. A. Albright.

Special committees on diseases: Cholera—Samuel W. Abbott, Daniel Lewis and Andrew C. Smith. Yellow Fever—J. Y. Porter, J. F. Hunter, G. R. Tabor, Wm. H. Saunders and T. Grange Simmons. Plague—F. F. Westbrooke, J. S. Fulton and Andrew C. Smith. Smallpox—H. Mitchell, G. E. Young, S. N. Myers, T. B. Batty and J. U. McCormack. Tuberculosis—C. E. Cooper, Colorado, and W. G. Hope. Leprosy—J. C. Nolte, C. B. Cooper, Honolulu, and J. F. Smith, Porto Rico. Typhoid Fever—Wm. C. Woodward, J. A. Egan, S. W. Abbott, J. N. Hurty and J. S. Fulton.

ADDRESS ON PLAGUE.

I was especially interested in the reports of Dr. Foster of California on bubonic plague. He said the disease had been practically eradicated from the Pacific Coast, and explained the methods by which it had been exterminated, saying the shacks in Chinatown where it bred most productively had been destroyed. He advocated thorough disinfection of incoming vessels by a system which would prevent the rats leaving during the disinfecting process and in which sulphur would be used; also thorough sanitation of the location frequented by Chinese and low class immigrants, the disease seldom being found elsewhere. Gen. Wyman explained regarding Dr. Foster's suggestion as to international agreement for prevention of rats being carried by vessels, thus disseminating the plague germs throughout the world, that he had been for some time endeavoring to bring such a plan into effect and hoped to accomplish that end.

VARIOUS REPORTS.

Dr. C. E. Cooper of Colorado (who passed through here as Surgeon in the Colorado regiment when that regiment passed through on their way to Manila at the outbreak of the Spanish-American War and who recalled our former meeting at a lunch given the officers by our National Guard) said that he had been

(Continued on page 5.)

THE TROUBLES OF HAYTI.

PORT AU PRINCE, Aug. 5.—The disorders continue. Americans have taken refuge in the legation. General Nord has promised to protect all foreigners.

THE CHICAGO STRIKE.

CHICAGO, Aug. 5.—The packers claim that 2900 men are now employed.

YACHTING PARTY DROWNED.

HALIFAX, Aug. 5.—A sailboat containing seven Americans capsized off Digby and all were drowned.

A CONVENTION ROW.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Aug. 5.—There was a riot last night in a local Democratic convention. The police clubbed fifty men.

CHAMBERLAIN'S CAMPAIGN.

LONDON, Aug. 5.—Mr. Chamberlain reopened his tariff campaign last night with an address in Nottinghamshire.

AUSTRALIAN STATESMAN DEAD.

SYDNEY, Aug. 5.—Ex-Premier Gibbs is dead.

SHAWMUT SAFE.

BOSTON, Aug. 4.—The Shawmut has reached Yokohama.

WHITEHOUSE GIVES FAIR TERMS TO CITIZEN LABOR

Citizen labor has now full sway for the Kukiaua-Ookala road contract. L. M. Whitehouse, contractor for the work, has dismissed his Japanese foreman who had given him great satisfaction for several years. In a letter to August Humburg, his attorney in fact, Mr. Whitehouse asks him to engage a competent white man as foreman in place of the Japanese.

Mr. Whitehouse also instructed his agent to announce that he is prepared to employ citizens on the road at the rate of \$1.25 a day, each day to be of eight hours. The advertisement in the Hilo papers for citizen labor is ordered to be changed so as to state the foregoing terms. It was complained in a Hilo paper that the offer of "pick and shovel" work to citizens did not state the rate of wages.

Acting Governor Atkinson is gratified at the outcome of his stand for citizen labor in this instance when the matter was brought to his attention through the Republican organization on the island of Hawaii.

GEAR IS ENJOINED

Lidgate Still Owes Court Seal Again.

(From Wednesday's Advertiser.)

Parker Ranch matters had a big ending yesterday morning in Judge Gear's court. The motion filed by Mrs. Knight, mother of Annie T. K. Parker, the minor, was argued thoroughly and Judge Gear finally decided to take no notice of the same.

The motion of A. W. Carter, that he was not properly served with a summons in the action to remove him from the guardianship of the minor, was declared by Judge Gear to have been a sufficient service, as service had been made by leaving a copy of the summons with one of Mr. Carter's attorneys.

In giving an oral decision on the motion of Mrs. Knight above referred to, Judge Gear said:

"The only issue involved in this proceeding is whether or not the guardian should be removed. Whether or not J. S. Low is the owner of Hamakua ditch, or any other ditch, does not seem to me to be a matter to be considered by the court at the present time. I certainly think that the court would not be authorized in ordering a stay of proceedings. It seems to me where a guardian, who is an officer of the court, is brought into court on sworn pleadings alleging his incompetence, the court should not make an order staying proceedings. If it is true that a mere suggestion to the court would authorize the court to grant this motion, it is all the more true that it is absolutely immaterial who proceeds against the guardian. The ward is the ward of the court as well as of the guardian. The court will make no order at the present time staying proceedings on this suggestion."

Judge Gear also made an order restraining A. W. Carter, guardian of the minor and his attorneys, from attempting to procure a hearing on the merits of the case, until the further order of the court. The court's order reads:

"The motion for a restraining order and injunction made by A. Thelma K. Parker, by J. S. Low, her next friend and guardian ad litem, having come on duly to be heard, and upon full consideration thereof, and the return thereto made by A. W. Carter, guardian of said A. T. K. Parker, it is hereby ordered and adjudged that in the suit of said A. W. Carter, guardian of said A. T. K. Parker, a minor plaintiff vs. Samuel Parker, F. Wundenberg, and Eben P. Low, defendants, now pending in the Circuit Court of the Third Judicial Circuit, for partition, the said Alfred W. Carter, Messrs. Balou and Marx, Messrs. Kinney, McClanahan & Cooper, and Messrs. Robertson & Wilder, and each of them and their agents and servants, be and are hereby, until further order of this court, enjoined and restrained from attempting to procure a hearing on the merits in said cause, and they and each of them are hereby prohibited, enjoined and restrained from taking any steps whatever in said cause, having for their object the setting down of said cause for hearing on the merits until further order of this court."

The attorneys for A. W. Carter at once secured a writ of prohibition from the Chief Justice vacating Judge Gear's order as above and prohibiting Judge Gear and J. S. Low, next friend, from proceeding further in the matter of the restraining order. The writ is returnable August 22.

Judge Gear was just about to leave for Hilo when service of the writ of prohibition was made on him by the High Sheriff.

PACIFIC STEEL O. K.

The Pacific Steel and Hardware Company of San Francisco, represented in this Territory by T. A. Hays, can operate here as a business concern. Judge Gear yesterday decided in favor of the defendant company, his opinion, in part, being as follows:

This is a bill in equity, brought by the Territory ex rel its Attorney General, against the Pacific Hardware & Steel Co., a foreign corporation, and T. A. Hays, its representative and employee, to restrain them from carrying on business within the Territory.

The complaint alleges that the corporation is not engaged in "the business of foreign interstate commerce" nor is it an employee of the U. S. Government, but that nevertheless it has failed to comply with the requirements of the statute relating to foreign corporations, and therefore the complainant asks that it and its agent be enjoined from carrying on business in the Territory.

The answers of the respondents admit that the corporation is a foreign corporation, but alleges that all the business done in the Territory "is done as a part of the foreign or interstate commerce of the U. S. A.; that the business is and has been an order business."

It is alleged that the office is maintained for the purpose of showing samples and receiving orders by Respondent Hays as an employee and not as an officer of the corporation, and only for his personal use and not for the use of any officer or stockholder of the corporation.

The evidence shows that for about two years last past respondent Hays has acted as an employee of the respondent corporation, acted as their representative. The corporation carries no stock of goods in this Territory. Hays receives a salary for his services and is allowed a certain sum for expenses.

The broad question in the case is whether or not the corporation falls within the category of foreign corpora-

tions required by Act 33 of 1903, to comply with the provisions of said act. Counsel for the Government contends that the defendant corporation having opened an office here, has acquired a domicile here and that having failed to comply with the statute it should be enjoined from doing business in the Territory.

After an exhaustive review of the authorities I have found no case which holds that a foreign corporation doing a business of strictly commerce, interstate or foreign, has been held to be subject to the Legislative control of a State or Territory.

Of course, if the foreign corporation not only opens an office in the State or Territory where it seeks to do business, but carries a stock of goods in such State or Territory, then it becomes subject to Legislative control, for it is then doing a purely local business as distinguished from interstate or foreign business. But no case can be found that I know of in which there has not been a local business carried on with goods actually in such State where the courts have held that the foreign corporation could be controlled by the Legislature.

It appearing that the defendant corporation carries no stock of goods here, but fills all its orders by shipment from California direct to the customers here, and that it is engaged in a business of strict commerce, it follows that it falls within the exception in the statute as a "corporation engaged in the business of foreign or interstate commerce," and cannot be enjoined from carrying on business in this Territory. The respondents are therefore entitled to judgment and it will be so ordered.

Deputy Attorney General E. C. Peters for the Territory, Castle & Withington and Holmes & Stanley for respondents.

STILL OWES BIG SUM.

Judge De Bolt yesterday filed an order approving Commissioner J. F. Morgan's return and account of sales of the property of the defendant in the foreclosure case of A. Lidgate vs. Honolulu Clay Company, Ltd. It is ordered that the sum of \$485, shall be credited to the costs, charges and expenses, and that the balance of the proceeds of sale, \$422.25 be paid to A. Lidgate, the petitioner as a credit on the total judgment of \$10,665.98, and the clerk of the court is directed to docket a judgment against the defendant for the sum of \$243.71, this being the amount unpaid on account.

COURT NOTES.

Judge Dole of the Federal Court, left for Ewa yesterday to spend a few days.

Trustees George R. Carter, J. O. Carter and J. R. Galt yesterday filed the thirteen annual account of the estate of the late H. A. P. Carter showing a balance of principal and cash on hand of \$244,207.44, and expenditures on account of income amounting to \$23,768.71. The largest portion of the expenditures is in payments of income to S. A. Carter, F. I. Crebore, A. C. Galt, C. J. Carter and George R. Carter. Abigail K. Parker, J. O. Carter and Cecil Brown, executors of the estate of the late James Campbell, have filed an appeal in the Circuit Court against the decision of Judge Gear in matters concerning the estate except the surcharging of the executors with the payments of \$53,274.65 to Mrs. Parker, \$35,920.31 to Prince Kawanakoa, and \$10,910.01 to Miss Alice Campbell.

The case of the Territory vs. B. H. Wright, charged with embezzlement of public funds, was argued and submitted yesterday to the Supreme Court.

The case of H. E. Cooper vs. the Island Realty Co., and J. A. Gilman, on appeal by the defendant was argued yesterday afternoon before the Supreme Court. Counsel for the defense began argument and will continue today.

Defendant in action of J. W. W. Brewster vs. F. J. Church, has been given until August 23 within which to complete and present for allowance his bill of exceptions.

H. G. Middleitch has been substituted as attorney for plaintiff, vice Robertson & Wilder, in the assumption action of Henry Waterhouse Trust Company, Ltd., trustee, in bankruptcy of C. F. Herriek Carriage Co., vs. J. Kalaniana'ole.

WHAT A BLESSING

Many People Are Learning to Appreciate in Honolulu.

What a blessing it is. Bought after by thousands. Honolulu is finding it out.

Many a miserable man is happy now. Nights of unrest, days of trouble. Any itching skin disease means this itching Piles mean it.

Eczema just as bad, and just as bad to cure.

But Doan's Ointment relieves at once, and cures all itching of the skin.

A blessing to a suffering public. Here's proof to back our statement:

Mr. H. Ryall, of No. 11, Grosvenor St., South Yarra, a very old resident of Melbourne, Australia, states:

"For some considerable time I have been a sufferer from that annoying complaint known as irritating piles. At times the irritation was very annoying, especially at night, and in the warm weather, I applied some of Doan's Ointment, which I had obtained and I am pleased to say that it gave me the desired relief from this annoying disease."

Doan's Ointment is splendid in all diseases of the skin: Eczema, piles, bites, insect bites, sores, chills, etc. It is perfectly safe and very effective. Very frequently two or three boxes have made a complete cure of chronic cases that have not yielded to other remedies for years.

Doan Ointment is sold by all chemists and storekeepers at 50 cents per box, or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Ltd., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Acting Governor Atkinson is working on his annual report and hopes to have it compiled and ready to forward by next week to the Secretary of the Interior.

YET UNCERTAIN ABOUT COUNTY SUPERVISORS

Fred Turrell Appears and Has a Lively Colloquy With the Commission--No Light On the Mooted Points.

(From Wednesday's Advertiser.)

The County Act Commission aboard its craft is now embarked on the Ocean of Uncertainty with no compass to guide it to the right port, for at last night's session the Commission was as far as ever from a definite knowledge of whether to frame an Act for elected Boards of Supervisors or one calling for all boards to be appointed by the Governor. The compass is the Territorial Supreme Court, for upon the way it directs county government in Hawaii will be established.

Various views were presented last night as to how the commission might frame an act which would avoid this Charybdis and Scylla in its deliberations, but none have yet been thought feasible from a superficial examination of their merits.

Chairman Cooper's suggestion was considered valuable in which he put an alternative proposition that the legislature pass an Act making it permissible for the Governor to appoint the Board of Supervisors and then make a test case in the Supreme Court so that while the matter was pending before the judges, the County Act government would be in running order, and if the court decided that the officers should be elected this could be easily done and with but little disturbing of the established form of government.

Mr. Watson did not agree with this method, stating that this would be a partisan board and what it accomplished in its short life, even if knocked out by the Supreme Court, would probably take years to wipe out.

Mr. Watson stated also that the Home Rule convention had put in its platform the proposition to give Federal control of the Leper Settlement, of which the Commission might take cognizance. Chairman Cooper set himself squarely on record as unalterably opposed to such a condition, holding that once entirely in the control of the United States Government Molokai would become a national leper lazaretto.

JOHN U. SMITH'S VIEWS.

After the reading of the minutes, a communication from John U. Smith of Hilo, of which a copy was furnished the press by Clerk Avery, was read as follows:

Office of John U. Smith, Attorney at Law, Financial Agent, Waiakama and Pittman Streets, Hilo, Hawaii, July 28th, 1904.

Mr. T. McCants Stewart, Secretary of County Commission, Honolulu, Oahu.

Sir: In reply for your request for my views on County Government questions, will answer as follows:

1. Under the Organic Act, can a County Board of Supervisors be elected by the voters? Answer—"It is doubtful."

2. If the Organic Act prohibit election, shall a County Act be drawn providing for the election of Supervisors by the voters and be submitted to Congress for ratification.

Answer—"No! For the sake of legal safety, if for no other reasons, make the Board appointive, and let Congress alone if they will let us alone, and avoid further delay in the putting into effect local self-government."

The law should provide that no more than a majority of the board shall be of the same political faith. This would make it non-partisan, in a measure.

3. Shall a County Act be drawn carrying the Governor's right to appoint and Congress be requested to amend the Organic Act so that the voters may elect County Boards?

Answer as above.

4. Shall we base our county system permanently on the right of the Governor to appoint all county boards?

Ans.—Do not try to do anything "permanently."

Bear in mind that one Legislature cannot bind those following.

5. Shall the County Act provide for county control of education, health and roads, bridges and wharves?

Ans.—Most assuredly. Why not?

Permit me to further recommend that there be no county auditor, or his deputy, be required to visit each county three or four times each year to check up the books and that a new and effective system of Territorial bookkeeping be adopted.

That the expenses of Circuit Courts be made a Territorial charge, in order to guard their administration, so far as possible, from political control and turmoil.

That we recommend the immediate taking effect of the County Act. To begin with, let the Governor appoint the Boards of Supervisors and for the first year and until an election can be held let said supervisors appoint the other county officers. If county government is a good thing why not have it at the earliest possible moment, say April 1st, 1905?

Very respectfully,

JOHN U. SMITH.

W. H. SMITH WRITES.

A communication from W. H. Smith of Hilo, was also read as follows:

Hilo, Hawaii, July 28, 1904. T. McCants Stewart, Esq., Secretary County Commission.

Dear Sir: Your communication of the 14th inst. enclosing questions relative to County Act, did not reach me until the 25th and since that date I have had little time to consider the same. Courtesy to the Commission as well as interest in good government, require

that I should at least express an opinion upon these matters, which I do as follows. You will doubtless find the ideas crude enough:

1. I think that Section 56 of the Organic Act must be read in the light of all boards of a public nature. The appointment at the present time of road boards by the Superintendent of Public Works might seem to indicate that boards of a local public nature are not included within the meaning of Section 56, but it seems to me that such supposition is not proof that the law does not mean what it expressly says!

2. I do not feel that our County Act as a whole should be submitted to Congress for ratification. I doubt whether Congress would undertake the task of minute local legislation to that extent. It would certainly be slow in getting around to it.

3. I should answer this question in the affirmative. It has many advantages in its favor, some of which do not appear upon the surface, but which any one acquainted with the nature of our local electorate can readily appreciate. The short time I have before the mail leaves presents my going into the matter at length.

4. Most decidedly not. Such a system would practically leave the government as centralized as now, with local agents not answerable to the people and every inducement to serve their own ends in county affairs.

5. Yes, in so far as may be under the Organic Act. It is in these matters, it seems to me, that the real benefits of local self-government exist.

Yours very truly,

W. H. SMITH.

OPPOSES HILO OLIGARCHY.

T. J. Ryan of Mountain View presented his views on the County Act in the following letters:

Mountain View, Hawaii. Hon. H. E. Cooper, Chairman County Commission, Honolulu, Hawaii.

Dear Sir: Please give notice to the County Commission that the proposition of making the Island of Hawaii one county will not be tolerated by the people generally on this island, the Hilo Board of Trade to the contrary notwithstanding.

Yours truly,

T. J. RYAN.

Mountain View, Hawaii, July 27th, 1904. Hon. T. McCants Stewart, member County Commission, Honolulu, Hawaii.

Dear Sir: I wish to inform you in time that the proposition of making the whole island of Hawaii constitute one county will be fought to a finish here. The Hilo Board of Trade does not represent the people of this island and they will find it out very soon if they try any such selfish game. They have no reason for such an internal propaganda and their sophistry will be aired up in good style.

I do not pretend to represent any one but myself but I know of too many that feel like I do about this matter to let two dozen selfish Hiloites operate a little oligarchy here. Three counties on this island would be more like common sense and not less than two will be tolerated.

Yours truly,

T. J. RYAN.

REVENUES OF THE ISLANDS.

Territorial Auditor Fisher's condensed report of the revenues of the various islands and the territory ending June 30, 1904, were read as follows:

Revenue for twelve months ending June 30th, 1904:

	Per cent
Kauai	\$ 182,804.57 7.62
Oahu	1,274,102.12 53.11
Mau	228,148.69 9.51
Hawaii	438,228.98 18.27
Territorial	275,860.81 11.49

\$2,399,995.12

EMMELUTH MAKES SUGGESTION.

John Emmeluth communicated again with the County Act Commission as follows:

Honolulu, Aug. 2, 1904. H. E. Cooper, Esq., Chairman Commission for Framing County Bill.

Sir: In conversation after adjournment of your last meeting, Mr. Watson of the Commission suggested the possibility of framing the County Act, providing for County Commissioners or Supervisors, without stating the method of their selection; then in a separate bill, to be passed after the County Bill, provide for their election.

I would further suggest that if the Commission deem such a course desirable, then an early determination of the issue might be obtained by enjoining the Governor from ordering an election of County officers on the grounds that so far as Supervisors are concerned, the Governor has the power of appointment, and the decision of the Supreme Court would determine the matter with the least expense to the government treasury or delay to the inauguration of County Government.

I enclose provisions to be incorporated in the bill for granting franchises to be operated wholly within the County, also provision for initiative and referendum.

Again offering my services in any manner that may expedite your work and realize the hopes of the Americans

In this Territory, I am
Yours truly,
JOHN EMMELUTH.

In all contracts to which the County is a party the following clause shall be inserted:

All parties to this contract and all workmen employed thereunder shall be citizens or eligible to become citizens of the United States.

Eight hours' actual labor shall constitute a day's work, whether under contract or otherwise.

Provision for penalty for violation of above.

Any franchise to be operated wholly within the County may be granted by the Board of Supervisors upon ratification of same by a majority of the voters of the County at any regular or special election. The proposed franchise shall be published for thirty days prior to the date set for voting on the same and shall contain provisions as follows:

1. For a sinking fund to meet the entire first cost of the plant or improvement required to successfully operate under such franchise, within the time for which it is granted.

2. For a percentage of receipts that shall be devoted to repairs on such plant.

3. For a percentage of receipts to be paid the County for the right to operate such franchise.

4. For the submission to and ratification by the Board of Supervisors of the plans, specifications and contracts relative to installations under the franchise.

5. For the acquiring of such plant by the County upon six months' notice of intention so to do and the payment of the amount of sinking fund lawfully remaining unpaid on date of transfer.

6. For the employment of labor on the construction, maintenance and operation of the plant and improvements contemplated by such franchise under like conditions as provided herein for government employees.

7. For the reversion to the County of all property of the company operating under a franchise upon completion of the term for which the same was granted.

Five per cent of the voters of the County may, by petition in like manner as for nomination of candidates for office, lodged with the County Clerk, initiate any legislation affecting only the County or its subdivisions, and in like manner twenty per cent of the voters may demand a referendum of any legislation affecting the interests of the County or its residents. A majority of all the votes cast shall determine the question submitted to a vote.

TURRILL AS PEDAGOGUE.

Fred Turrill, chairman of the Democratic Committee, who was present, was asked if he had any views to present on the proposed Act. He announced that he was armed only with the Organic Act and "Brother Stewart's Overture," being all the data he could find on the subject.

Mr. Stewart remarked that both the Advertiser and Bulletin each week contained a liberal amount of matter devoted to the Commission's work, and both papers were, in this way, educating the people in county government matters.

"The ground floor of Democracy is government by the people, of the people and for the people," began Mr. Turrill. "I am sincerely in favor of county government. I think this Act (Organic) gives the right to have county government. I think that when Congress gives an Act it knows what it is doing. I think section 80 is the stumbling block in this matter. Congress has framed an act of government. Every word is meant so that I can read and comprehend it. The Legislature may create counties here and provide for their government. That's plain to me. The Car does not appoint the poundmaster. I am like an eight-day clock—when I'm wound up I don't stop. Have you any questions to ask of me—that's why I'm here?"

This last interjection came like the discharge of a rapid fire gun. No questions being asked the speaker went on giving some offhand views on the Organic Act and county government. He said he was speaking only as an ordinary citizen. Then he turned questioner.

He told first of having been a grand juror with the Attorney-General in conference with that body. They had "a lot of chewed up paper they called chefa tickets and a bottle of beer which the High Sheriff said was an exhibit."

"Who appointed Lorin Andrews the attorney-general?" he asked sharply of Mr. Stewart.

The Commissioners were amused at the prospect of being school children pro tem with Mr. Turrill as the pedagogue. Finally Mr. Stewart answered: "The Governor."

"Mr. Crabbe, 'who appointed him?' 'The Governor, I think.' 'Mr. Watson, who appointed the Territorial officers?'"

The commissioners entered into the spirit of fun and Mr. Watson answered: "The Governor, I presume."

"Any more questions, gentlemen?" asked Turrill again. More smiles.

"The great bugaboo seems to be the Supreme Bench," continued Mr. Turrill. "Two members have lived in Washington and one was there in the diplomatic service and one knows something about law—"

"We are not sure that the election of the Boards will be legal. That is the point we are trying to solve," said Mr. Cooper.

At this point the bugle and drum corps of the National Guard, complained of last week, began its din in the vicinity of the capitol and drowned out further discussions. Mr. Watson moved that "the clerk be instructed to go out and quell the riot." The suggestion was acted on and clerk Avery soon had a silence about the building as deep as the grave.

In response to a question by Mr. Stewart as to whether Mr. Turrill was before the commission representing any political party, Mr. Turrill replied, "I am here as an individual and as a Democrat. I don't see why we should be afraid of the advance sheets of the Supreme Court's decision."

Mr. Stewart replied that he believed the Supreme Court would decide the question without regard to political or governmental policy. "As no one can foresee what the Court may do in this

(Continued on Page 7.)

JOY AND SORROW

Notley Loses—Hays Is O. K.—Hackfeld Must Pay.

(From Wednesday's Advertiser.)

Charles Notley on Monday received a nomination at the hands of the Home Rule party for delegate to Congress; yesterday the Supreme Court decided he had no right to the property of his father, deceased, whose will disinherited him. "So soon shall joy be followed by sorrow," is aptly illustrated in Mr. Notley's case.

The decision is written by Chief Justice Frear, and is also signed by Justice Hatch and Judge De Bolt of the Circuit Court sitting in place of Justice Hartwell. The judges deny the rehearing applied for, and find that no palpable error was shown.

The opinion, in part, says: "The will and codicils were admitted to probate by a circuit judge at chambers. On contestants' appeal to the Circuit Court on the issue of undue influence, a different judge presiding, a verdict was directed for the proponents on the ground that there was no evidence of undue influence that could properly be submitted to the jury. On contestants' exceptions, this court sustained the directed verdict. Contestants then moved for a rehearing, their principal contention being that the court in holding that there was not sufficient evidence of undue influence to go to the jury, did so on the erroneous theory that, in order that 'indirect or circumstantial evidence of undue influence (that being the character of the evidence relied on) should be submitted to the jury, it should be of a nature clear and convincing to the court, whereas the court should have proceeded on the theory that any evidence more than a scintilla would be sufficient. The court denied the motion for rehearing, holding that the original decision did not bear out the contestants' contention as to the construction of that decision. The contestants, now move a second time for rehearing. Accepting the statement of the court as to its construction of the original decision, but contending that they were justified in placing upon that decision the construction which they relied on in their first motion for a rehearing and that this fact together with their claim that the original decision was a 'palpable error and grievous wrong,' is sufficient justification for their filing this second motion for a rehearing."

It remains true that this matter was presented with unusual thoroughness and earnestness at the original hearing and that to grant a rehearing would be to do so merely that the case might be presented again substantially as at that hearing in the hope that the court might be induced to come to a different conclusion, and we may add now that no sufficient showing has been made that the original decision was a 'palpable error and grievous wrong,' which is the chief claim relied on to justify this second motion for a rehearing. The motion is denied.

SEAL NOT ONLY THING.

The Supreme Court yesterday filed a decision in the case of Thos. Mullen vs. John Walker, the exceptions of plaintiff from rulings made in the First Circuit Court being sustained.

The case came to the Supreme Court on plaintiffs' exceptions, the first grounds being the granting of defendant's motion to set aside the service of summons on the ground that the copy served upon the plaintiff did not bear the seal of the court, and second, the denial of plaintiffs' motion to amend the said copy by placing the seal thereon.

The trial court made these rulings against its own views, on the supposition that it was bound to do so by the decision of the Supreme Court in Haysashi vs. Iwata, 14 Haw. 627. In the opinion of the Supreme Court the view of the trial court was correct, and the decision referred to did not require it to hold otherwise. There were three points of difference of importance. In that case both the seal of the court and the signature of the clerk were lacking while in this only the seal is lacking, and there was at that time no statute authorizing amendments of process while now there is such a statute in the Laws of 1903. The better view seems to be that when either the signature or the seal is present the process may be amended as to the other at least under statutory authority to amend process. In such cases the court is not wholly without jurisdiction.

The case is remanded to the Circuit Court for further proceedings consistent with this decision.

T. McCants Stewart for plaintiff; W. T. Rawlins for defendant.

Clerk Geo. Lucas of the Supreme Court yesterday filed a remittitur remanding the case to Judge Robinson, with instructions to make and enter an order amending the copy of the summons therein, pursuant to the Supreme Court's decision.

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Hawaiian Gazette.

Entered at the Postoffice at Honolulu,
H. T., Second-class Matter.

SEMI-WEEKLY.
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WALTER G. SMITH, Editor.

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FRIDAY AUGUST 5

A RESUSCITATED FRAUD.

The Pauoa steal is wriggling into life again. One of the legislators who put himself in the unfortunate attitude of supporting it, a year and a half ago, now appears in print contending that the Pauoa spring property should be bought. There is no pretence that its water is needed now that the loan bill has provided for the upper Nuuanu reservoir and the Government has bought the Kaimuki pumps to supply, among other things, the new reservoir at Diamond Head. The need of the Pauoa springs, if it ever existed, has passed away. Nevertheless the effort to work up public sentiment in favor of buying Booth's wet spot for a mere trifle of \$150,000 or \$250,000, according to the character of the Legislature, is again going forward. How large a lobby the job has secured remains to be seen. As for an organ, the Bulletin is, of course, only too eager to help.

But it will take a callous legislature indeed to do anything for the \$250,000 Booth proposition since Booth himself, in his sworn statement to the assessor, put the value of the springs and the land around them at \$10,425. Perhaps if the Legislature offered that amount for the property no taxpayer would object; but one may be very sure that if the next Legislature "looks right" to Booth he will jack the figures up to where they were before with the applause of the bawling Bulletin and of its correspondent of the itching palm.

But the Legislature is not chosen yet and we indulge the hope that the majority of the men, whom the Republicans and Democrats elect will be of a character to give the Pauoa \$250,000 job its quietus.

The "Jure them on" policy of Kurapatkin is losing him all the important battles. At last accounts the Russian commander was flying north, having abandoned Stakelberg, intending, it appears, to round up at Harbin. Possibly a great stand will be made there, for Harbin is the railroad key to Vladivostok. St. Petersburg thinks that no serious attempt will be made to hold Mukden, which is a place hardly worth the trouble. It is noticeable that the French regard Kurapatkin's object the same as that of the Russian generals who lured on Napoleon and are free in saying that Harbin will prove to be another Moscow.

San Francisco trade has had a great uplift since the war became imminent. In eight months past Japan has purchased there \$34,736,327 worth of commodities and paid for them in gold. The totals of monthly sales are given as follows:

December, 1903	\$2,442,155
January, 1904	2,545,380
February, 1904	2,446,828
March, 1904	6,157,654
April, 1904	6,799,890
May, 1904	7,877,800
June, 1904	2,795,690
July, 1904	3,551,110
Total	\$34,736,327

Russia's promise not to send warships through the Dardanelles until the present Oriental conflict is over, shows that Great Britain's pressure was stronger than has been reported in the papers. Such a pledge must have come hard from the Czar, but he probably thinks that he is having trouble enough now without soliciting more. Any Russian disposition there may have been a few weeks ago to beard the British lion has yielded, not only to the disasters of the present war, but to the arbitration treaty between Great Britain and France.

The two armored cruisers owned by the Argentine republic, sister ships of the Nisiss and Kasuga, purchased in Italy by Japan, are said to have been sold to Russia by a French firm. Nothing has been heard lately of the Chilean cruisers purchased two months ago by Charles R. Flint of New York for the Japanese. It was supposed that they would come this way, en route to Yokohama, but nothing is said in the press as to their whereabouts.

The removal of the firm of Castle & Cooke to the Stangenwald block is the second one it has made in nearly fifty years. The firm began business in the old coral house back of Kawaiahao church and moved to its recent site in the sixties. Yesterday it made its way to the Stangenwald block where it is quite likely to be found, if the building lasts, a half century hence.

Senator Foraker is coming here to find out the needs of Hawaii. Like most other Senators and members he could not learn from Kuhio. It is a happy augury for this Territory that, if it is to have no representation in the lower House, it may be able to share that of Ohio in the upper.

Think of importing limes from Acapulco when limes grow here as readily as kukui nuts. It is one of the drains on the country which the small farm movement is designed to check.

The Democrats may have an excellent chance to get the Republican campaign fund this year by naming a man whom the usual contributors would like to support.

JAPANESE AND PORT ARTHUR.

Drawing upon the Literary Digest and other papers which collate the opinions of others as well as some that have opinions of their own, the Kansas City Journal says:

The secrecy with which the Japanese guard their war plans is very apparent in the divergent opinions of European experts and critics about the programme at Port Arthur. In Germany it is next to the unanimous opinion that Japan cannot take Port Arthur by assault, at least without a loss so great that assault is barred from serious consideration, and, of course, a long siege is predicted. In England the military experts writing for the leading papers differ on this question. The London Times and the London Mail profess to know that the Japanese strategy board has ordered the Japanese generals in the field to take Port Arthur "without more ado." However, the Literary Digest has gathered from British military literature a number of expressions which raises a serious doubt of Japanese ability to take the Russian stronghold in that way. For example, the London Standard says:

"The question is being anxiously discussed in Japan whether the investment of Port Arthur is to take its place among the great sieges of history, or be terminated by a rapid coup de main. The answer might, no doubt, be supplied by the Japanese general staff if that competent body chose to reveal its plans. It depends in the main on one of those terrible calculations which it is sometimes the duty of military commanders to make. What is the price, in terms of human life and suffering, of wounds and death, which it is worth while to pay for abbreviating the delay and suspense in the Liaotung peninsula? There may be no special reason for the Japanese to be in a hurry, since it is tolerably certain that Port Arthur cannot be relieved by land; and as for the Baltic fleet, it cannot arrive, if it arrives at all, soon enough to be of practical service. Nevertheless the Japs must be anxious to get rid of the entanglements of Port Arthur, so as to be relieved of all further apprehension as to the maritime position, and in order to set free their entire army for advance into Central Manchuria."

There would be a distinct feeling of disappointment if the Japanese did not gloriously carry the intrenchments of this Russian stronghold. The French experts confidently predict a sudden attack instead of a wearisome siege. This opinion is voiced by a military man writing for the Paris Gaulois as follows:

"The Japanese want to capture Port Arthur at all costs. If they have to lose 100,000 men in front of the fortress, they will do so. Such are the present plans discernible in all recent news from the front. There is nothing improbable in them, and they harmonize with the military situation as it now exists, as well as with the character of the Japanese."

There is a view of the situation not mentioned by the European experts which undoubtedly will have a strong influence in determining the Japanese course before Port Arthur. The only real losses as yet inflicted upon the Japs have been by the hands of the Russian fleet at Vladivostok. The Japanese naval force on guard before this Russian port seems unable to prevent raids. Not only have these raids been successful in sinking several Japanese ships with their loads of soldiers, but they have seriously impeded the work of the fleet of transports. It may be that the Japanese admiral on guard has plenty of force to hold the Russians in their harbor and that the successful raids have been due to his lack of vigilance, but the fact remains that the Russians have made several dashes and returned to their harbor in safety. And it cannot be otherwise than that the Japanese military staff would give much to capture and sink the Russian fleet at Port Arthur in order to have a bigger force with which to capture or confine the Russian flying squadron operating out of Vladivostok.

But better than all these reasons for believing that Japan intends a fierce assault upon Port Arthur is the general fighting system of the Japanese people. The siege has never had a place in Japanese tactics. In her war with China, and so far in her war with Russia, her plan has been to hurl her armies in open assault, marching live divisions over the dead ones which have partly cleared the way, caring nothing for heaps of dead and wounded, so long as more and more men are thrust to the front to gain eventual victory. And it cannot be denied that such tactics result in success no matter how much we may shrink from the horror of the slaughter. And perhaps in the long run this kind of fighting may be more merciful than the play of wit against wit and the practice of strategy. In our own civil war we were appalled by the numbers who fell on the field. But for one who fell spectacularly in assault or defense, four died from causes attributable to the long drawn out character of the struggle. Beyond doubt, if the North and the South had met each other, and fought fiercely over the space of a few months until one or the other of the armies had been next to annihilated, the death list would have been less than the total of the four years' struggle.

The idea of having island products consigned to the market inspector to be sold at 10 per cent commission, is one that ought to get on good terms with the Government. Oahu and the other islands can come away feeding Honolulu. If they are given a fair chance but the commission men won't help. As a result, thousands of dollars per month go to make business prosper in California. That money is needed here at home and ought, as far as possible, to be saved. There are places in the islands where the finest cauliflower and celery may be grown and the best of cabbages, yet we import all three of those products and we even import eggs. Such a waste could be stopped if the Government would give some preference a chance to sell here in the market consignments.

THE CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATE.

Hawaii has been a Territory for five years, and it has obtained nothing from Congress through the Territorial Delegate. The \$1,000,000 fire claims appropriation was secured by Hawaiian commercial bodies working through private agents sent from here. The Territorial Delegate has no vote; consequently whether he accomplishes anything or not depends upon his individual force and intelligence. He can be labeled a Republican, a Democrat or that nondescript a Home Ruler, and, while other things being equal, a Republican will be the most likely to secure results in a Republican Congress and from a Republican administration, yet if the Delegate is not a strong man he will accomplish little or nothing.

It seems to be assumed by all three parties in Hawaii that the only consideration in selecting a candidate is his ability to get votes, regardless of his capacity to fill the office after he is elected.

For example, it appears to be treated as a foregone conclusion that Kuhio is to be the Republican candidate and Laukea the nominee of the Democrats. Charles Nottley has already been nominated by the Home-Rulers.

Is there a practical man in this Territory, who, if he had business at Washington, would select any one of the three men named to take charge of it? If he did send such a man, would he not have his own bad judgment to thank when the inevitable happened, and the work was not accomplished?

Why was it that the Electric Light and Gas Franchise bills got through the last Congress, and that the Rapid Transit, Hilo Railroad and Kohala-Hilo Railroad franchises all passed during the time when Wilcox was delegate, while the public measures, including all appropriations for local improvements, went by the board?

It was because there were strong, able men backing the private bills, and working day and night to get action upon them, while the men supporting the public measures were not of that class.

It is assumed that men of the Kuhio-Laukea-Nottley type must be nominated in order to catch the native vote. They are nominated because of their race and not because of their ability. In other words, our political leaders calculate that a native will vote for a native, even though he is weak and incompetent, and will not vote for a white man, even though he is strong and able.

It is admitted that such has happened to support this view; but there is much evidence of an opposite character. The native vote is in the overwhelming majority in every district in the Territory, and yet the majority of the last Senate were white men. Baldwin and Dickey are continuously returned from Maui. Paris and Greenwell were elected from Kona and the Wilcoxes from Kauai. Dr. Russell was elected from Hilo, Robertson, Chillingworth and Andrade from Honolulu and Knudsen from Kauai. It took native votes to elect every one of these men.

The office of Delegate is pre-eminently a business office. The business of the Delegate is largely to secure appropriations for local necessities. The Federal appropriations, if any are ever made for Hawaii, will be largely spent in wages for laboring men; and with the citizen labor clause in connection with public contracts, this means, to a great extent, the native voter.

Times are hard. There are many native voters who are feeling the pinch of want. Let them understand that a strong man can secure them an opportunity to earn good wages and the race prejudice bugaboo will disappear into the background and many of them will vote for the strong man—if they are given the opportunity.

But says faint heart, if Kuhio is opposed it will disrupt the party! He will join the Democrats and be elected anyway!

Well, suppose this does happen, and we admit that it is entirely within the possibilities; then what?

As between the three men, Kuhio is undoubtedly the best; but so far as practical business results are concerned, the probabilities are that if elected he would accomplish as little as either of the others.

What is needed is to pay less attention to party and more attention to the public interests; less attention to selecting a mere vote-puller on race lines and more attention to electing a man who will be of some practical value after he is elected.

We want a Delegate who can speak and write good English; who can speak intelligently on the floor of Congress and in committees when Hawaii's interest are at stake; who has command of facts, figures and statistics and who will be looked to and trusted and consulted by the leaders in Washington when they want to know what should be done in or for Hawaii.

Do the three candidates named come up to this standard? They most certainly do not, and everybody knows it.

Nottley will figure but little in the coming election. The Home Rulers are dead, only they don't know it.

As between Kuhio and Laukea, the former will unquestionably be elected; but if the Republicans nominate Kuhio and the Democrats put up an all round strong man—a man whom business men would be willing to send to Washington to attend to their private affairs—he will stand a good chance of being elected. Many dyed-in-the-wool Republicans will vote for him. If the Republicans will nominate a man of this stamp he will stand a little better chance of election.

In either event, it is better to spend time and money in trying to elect a man who will amount to something if he is elected, and fail, and try again, than it is to keep on year after year electing men who are but figure heads when elected.

TURNING AWAY FARMERS.

The rumor that 500 Portuguese may leave here to start a colony in Southern California is by no means incredible. Since the depression came the Portuguese have not found much to do, the private labor market being filled with Japanese and public labor being confined to citizens. In Southern California there is work for strong hands and land is plentiful and cheap enough, in various localities, to accommodate a farming class of small means. Already these conditions have tempted many thrifty Portuguese from here whom Hawaii is loath to lose.

This paper understands that the exodus may be stopped by giving the Portuguese the same kind of a chance that was afforded the Wahlaawa people to settle upon public lands. Our older Portuguese are nearly all farmers and are quite successful in their way as the Chinese. They grow grapes to perfection; they raise the bulk of our sweet potatoes; they are good at orchard work and they make a living under the most unpromising conditions. Settled upon public land here and there these thrifty people would soon rescue it from the land, create taxable values and cheapen the cost of living to the extent of their contributions to the island supply of food.

The Advertiser cannot understand a policy which leaves arable public land untilled while men who are able and willing to cultivate it are allowed to go abroad in search of just such opportunities. There is good farming in patches all over this Territory. It never fell the impact of a blow, there are many men who would like to do work a hoe and a spade, but they are not allowed to.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

(From Wednesday's Advertiser.)

Dr. A. B. Clark left yesterday for a month's visit in Hawaii.

Registered Treasury warrants numbers 4525 to 5390, inclusive, will be paid upon presentation at the Treasurer's office.

Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Pearson leave today for the Peninsula to remain a month. They have taken the Forbes cottage. Both are convalescing from severe illness.

A native by the name of Kikauana was drowned in the Nuuanu stream Monday night. The body was found yesterday morning. He was last seen at a boat and probably fell in on his way home.

A big crowd of Japanese were at the Alakea street fairmarket early yesterday morning to secure the best stalls. After the spaces had been allotted the successful ones indulged in considerable of a demonstration.

The Koreans at Waiapahu were reported yesterday to be still on a strike, and not yet quieted down over the death of their countryman whom they believe was kicked in the stomach by the plantation physician.

Adjutant Winters, who has charge of the Salvation Army work on Kauai, will be in Honolulu tomorrow and will take charge of the Salvation Army meeting at 8 p. m. at their hall on King street, near Fort. A cordial invitation is extended to all.

It is reported that National Committeeman A. G. M. Robertson on his return from the mainland will manage the Republican campaign, vice Clarence L. Crabbe, who wants to retire. Chairman Crabbe has announced his intention of retiring before the new campaign begins.

(From Thursday's Advertiser.)

Dr. M. E. Grossman is in San Francisco.

Mrs. Walter Hoffmann is expected to arrive today on the Mongolia.

Born: To Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Weight, on Friday, July 29, 1904, a daughter.

Among the callers on Acting Governor Altkhusen yesterday was Dr. Merrill, U. S. Consul at Melbourne.

Miss Anita Chrystal was lately reported at the St. Francis Hotel, San Francisco, awaiting the arrival of Major Furdy, her future husband.

H. E. Cooper vs. Island Realty Co. and J. A. Gilman, on appeal of defendants, was concluded in hearing before the Supreme Court yesterday.

Honolulu postoffice yesterday received its heaviest letter mail on record, which came in the steamer Sonoma. The letters were distributed in four hours and fifteen minutes.

Castle & Cooke, Ltd., yesterday moved into the new quarters of that corporation, especially prepared for it, on the ground floor of the Stangenwald building, Merchant street.

Henry Cobb Adams returned to Kaneohe by stage yesterday morning. Before leaving he wished to say that he felt very grateful to leading citizens for the way they had responded to his appeal on behalf of James Olds.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles L. Rhodes of Honolulu, who have been the guests of Mr. and Mrs. M. W. Backus of 2445 Broderick street for the last three weeks, have gone to Del Monte for a short stay. From there they will go to Paso Robles—Chronicle.

At the Elks' annual convention held in Cincinnati on July 21, the recommendation of Grand Exalted Ruler Fanning, abolishing the grip and sign, was adopted and the committee on ritual was directed to prepare a new edition for exemplification at the Buffalo convention next July.

Mrs. C. O. Atwater of Honolulu is the guest of Mrs. C. B. Parcells for a few days. A half dozen intimates will spend the afternoon tomorrow at the Parcells home on Webster street to enjoy an informal hour or two with their sewing. If the weather permits tea will be served in the garden, which is an ideal spot on a warm day.—Chronicle.

D. H. Case of Wailuku, a Republican himself, is quoted as predicting a fusion of Democrats and Home Rulers on Maui.

The tenth anniversary of the founding of the Christian church in Honolulu will be celebrated at the Sunday evening service of that body.

"McCully Land Co., Ltd., to H. R. Tuck, release of conditions," should have been the entry in the Realty column of the Advertiser yesterday instead of "release of bonds."

A Ryan of Camp McKinley and Bill Hulihui are matched for the welter-weight championship in a 15-round bout to be fought at the Orpheum on September 5. The winner will take the whole of a purse of \$175.

For the convenience of many members of the Merchants' Association who find it difficult or impossible to attend the meetings during business hours, the Directors of the Association have decided to try and secure a better attendance by having the meetings in the evening, and they sincerely hope that every member will do his best to attend, and in this way do all that may be done to advance the interests of the whole community.

Dr. J. S. B. Pratt, city sanitary officer, reports an attempt made by a Porto Rican to hold him up this side of the Falls early in the morning, as he was driving into town from his home on the Koolau side. The fellow stepped out from ambush and grabbed the horse by the head. Dr. Pratt with a sharp cut of the whip made the horse plunge ahead, nearly running over the high-way man, who jumped out of the way but made no attempt to pursue the carriage.

Isn't it pretty nearly time to begin electing men to Congress because of their brains instead of their color? "Now," said a group of Nottley delegates, "if Warden Henry were only here it would seem like old times."

Speaking of the nigger in the fence is the man who wrote the Home to do with a hoe and a spade, but they are not allowed to.

Catarrh

Invites Consumption

It weakens the delicate lung tissues, deranges the digestive organs, and breaks down the general health.

It often causes headache and dizziness, impairs the taste, smell and hearing, and affects the voice.

Being a constitutional disease it requires a constitutional remedy.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Radically and permanently cures catarrh of the nose, throat, stomach, bowels, and more delicate organs.

Read the testimonials.

No substitute for Hood's acts like Hood's. Be sure to get Hood's.

"I was troubled with catarrh 20 years. Seeing statements of cures by Hood's Sarsaparilla resolved to try it. Four bottles entirely cured me." WILLIAM SHERRMAN, 1050 6th St., Milwaukee, Wis.

Hood's Sarsaparilla promises to cure and keeps the promise.

BUSINESS CARDS.

H. HACKFELD & CO., LTD.—General Commissioned Agents, Queen St., Honolulu, H. I.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.—Importers and Commission Merchants, Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.

LEWERS & COOKE—(Robert Lewers, J. Lowrey, C. M. Cooke)—Importers and dealers in lumber and building materials. Office, 414 Fort St.

HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO.—Manufacturers of every description made to order.

HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE.

Honolulu, August 4, 1904.

NAME OF STOCK	Capital	Val	Bid	Ask
MERCANTILE				
C. Brewer & Co.	\$1,000,000	100	100	100
STANDARD				
Wm. Stearns	1,000,000	80	100	20
Haw. Agricultural	1,000,000	100		
Haw. Com. Sugar Co.	2,500,000	100	81	82
Hawaiian Sugar Co.	2,000,000	30	20	20
Honolulu	2,000,000	100	100	100
Hilo	500,000	100		
Kahala	500,000	30	17	19
Ohia Plant. Co.	2,000,000	100	100	100
Kipahulu	100,000	100	100	40
Koloa	400,000	100		
Koala Sugar Co., Ltd.	1,000,000	30		4
Oahu Sugar Co.	1,000,000	100	100	100
Oman	1,000,000	30	34	
Oahu	500,000	30		
Oahu Sugar Co., Ltd.	1,000,000	30		8
Oahu	500,000	100		
Panama Sugar Plant.	1,000,000	100		
Pacific	500,000	100		
Pala	100,000	100		
Panama	750,000	100		
Pioneer	2,750,000	100	100	100
Wailuku Agri. Co.	4,000,000	100	100	100
Wailuku	100,000	100		
Wailuku	250,000	100		100
STANDARD CO.				
Wilder & S. Co.	500,000	100	110	110
Inter-Island & S. Co.	500,000	100		110
MERCANTILE				
Haw. Electric Co.	500,000	100		
H. E. & S. Co.	1,000,000	100	70	70
H. E. & S. Co.	1,000,000	100	65	65
H. E. & S. Co.	1,000,000	100	70	70
H. E. & S. Co.	1,000,000	100		
STANDARD				
Haw. Govt. S. P. Co.		97 1/2	100	
Haw. Tel. & P. Co. (Pine)		100		100
Honolulu		100		100
Hon. B. T. & L. Co.		1 1/2		
S. P. Co.		100		100
Swa Plant. S. P. Co.		100		100
W. L. & L. Co.		100		100
Oahu Sugar Co., S. P. Co.		100		100
Oahu Sugar Co., S. P. Co.		100		100
Wailuku Ag. Co., S. P. Co.		100		100
Wailuku Ag. Co., S. P. Co.		100		100
Pioneer Mill Co., S. P. Co.		100		100
Pala S. P. Co.		100		100
Haw. Govt. S. P. Co.		100		100
Haw. Govt. S. P. Co.		100		100

SALES BY TELEGRAPH BOARDS.
Ten Hon. R. T. & L. Co., Feb. \$100.
25 McBryde, 24.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

By the Government Survey, Published Every Monday.

Day	BAROM.		THERM.		Rainfall to 9 a. m.	Humidity	Winds	Force
	9 a. m.	9 p. m.	Min.	Max.				
July								
1	30.01	30.01	75	84	0.00	84	SE	1-3
2	30.03	30.03	77	82	0.00	82	SE	1-3
3	30.05	30.05	75	80	0.00	80	SE	1-3
4	30.07	30.07	73	78	0.00	78	SE	1-3
5	30.09	30.09	71	76	0.00	76	SE	1-3
6	30.11	30.11	69	74	0.00	74	SE	1-3
7	30.13	30.13	67	72	0.00	72	SE	1-3
8	30.15	30.15	65	70	0.00	70	SE	1-3
9	30.17	30.17	63	68	0.00	68	SE	1-3
10	30.19	30.19	61	66	0.00	66	SE	1-3
11	30.21	30.21	59	64	0.00	64	SE	1-3
12	30.23	30.23	57	62	0.00	62	SE	1-3
13	30.25	30.25	55	60	0.00	60	SE	1-3
14	30.27	30.27	53	58	0.00	58	SE	1-3
15	30.29	30.29	51	56	0.00	56	SE	1-3
16	30.31	30.31	49	54	0.00	54	SE	1-3
17	30.33	30.33	47	52	0.00	52	SE	1-3
18	30.35	30.35	45	50	0.00	50	SE	1-3
19	30.37	30.37	43	48	0.00	48	SE	1-3
20	30.39	30.39	41	46	0.00	46	SE	1-3
21	30.41	30.41	39	44	0.00	44	SE	1-3
22	30.43	30.43	37	42	0.00	42	SE	1-3
23	30.45	30.45	35	40	0.00	40	SE	1-3
24	30.47	30.47	33	38	0.00	38	SE	1-3
25	30.49	30.49	31	36	0.00	36	SE	1-3
26	30.51	30.51	29	34	0.00	34	SE	1-3
27	30.53	30.53	27	32	0.00	32	SE	1-3
28	30.55	30.55	25	30	0.00	30	SE	1-3
29	30.57	30.57	23	28	0.00	28	SE	1-3
30	30.59	30.59	21	26	0.00	26	SE	1-3
31	30.61	30.61	19	24	0.00	24	SE	1-3

DEAD LAID IN WATER

Dr. Pratt's June Report on Sanitation and Cemeteries.

Following is the report of Dr. J. S. B. Pratt, chief sanitary officer and inspector of cemeteries, for the month of June, which was read and filed at the Board of Health meeting yesterday:

"During the month four complaints of nuisances have been made and where found to exist were abated. Three 24-hour notices were served and the orders complied with.

"Two deaths were investigated and post mortems ordered in both cases. Seventeen recommendations for hotel, restaurant and lodging house licenses were issued and got persons can be lawfully lodged in the buildings. Three recommendations for licenses held over from previous months were issued and 329 persons can be lawfully lodged in the buildings. Four are still held over from previous months and one from this month.

"There were 56 inspections of graves made. In the King street Catholic cemetery four coffins were exposed and one buried in 12 inches of water. In Mac-mae cemetery the edge of one coffin was exposed, also the same at Paea. A burial was made at Waikiki in 12 inches of water.

"Four permits to keep pigs and two permits to keep ducks were issued.

"I made trips to Waipahu, Honolulu and Waiwala on special work, the result of which has been already reported to you.

"A number of visits to different places have been made in company with yourself and also with the inspectors.

"The balance of my work during the month has been special and reports of it have been made to you from time to time."

PROPERTY IN HAWAII

Honolulu Heirs To Estate of Mrs. Banning.

OAKLAND, July 31.—Unsuccessful efforts were made today to avoid publicity in regard to the will of the late Mrs. Clara H. Banning, who died on June 11th, and over whose remains Coroner Mehrmann held an inquest because she had been under treatment by a Christian Scientist instead of a regular physician. Attorney Joseph Hutchinson represents the estate, but the will was presented for filing by Attorney M. R. Carey. Deputy County Clerk James F. Glover says Carey requested him to place the instrument where it would not be accessible to the public. Glover informed Carey that he could not perform the "service." Carey stated that the only reason he desired to avoid publicity was that the family was opposed to it.

The will is holographic. It was written by Mrs. Banning on June 25, 1902. The estate consists chiefly of sugar interests in the Hawaiian islands, valued at about \$50,000. Under the will the bulk of the estate is to go to an only son, Bernhard R. Banning. Mrs. Caroline P. Beckwith, a sister, wife of Edward P. Beckwith, living in the Hawaiian Islands, is left \$100. Similar sums are left to William N. Armstrong, a brother, living at Hampton, Va., and the Hampton Institute. The sum of \$1000 is left to Miss M. Jennie Armstrong, a sister, to be used for Mrs. Ellen A. Weaver, a sister, living at Honolulu. It is provided that if the estate is of the value of \$50,000 a trust fund of \$50,000 is to be created for the benefit of Miss Jennie Armstrong, living at 1912 Broadway, San Francisco, and Miss Amelia H. Armstrong, living at the family residence, 666 Waiwala avenue, Oakland, both sisters of the testatrix. Each is to receive \$1000 in addition to the income from the trust fund.

Mrs. Banning was 61 years of age. Her brothers and sisters are all advanced in age, the youngest being 59.

OZAWA GOES AS AN AMERICAN

A. K. Ozawa, labor agent of the Hawaiian Planters' Association, departs today to the Mongolian for Japan, to spend a vacation of about eight weeks. He will land at Yokohama and visit Tokyo and other cities before returning to Honolulu.

Mr. Ozawa hopes to be in Japan when the news of the fall of Port Arthur comes, so that he may be an eyewitness to the celebrations, which he believes will be the greatest ever held in Japan.

Mr. Ozawa is an American citizen, although Japanese by birth. He was born in Honolulu and under the laws of Hawaii became a citizen of the monarchy. His status as such gave him the right to American citizenship when Hawaii became a Territory of the United States.

His last vacation was spent in the Hawaiian Islands, where he was engaged in the work of the Hawaiian Planters' Association.

terday:
To decide the rights of a Philippine vessel owned by citizens of the United States in regard to the imposition of tonnage taxes and light dues the case of the United States against the barkentine Alta was appealed from the United States District Court to the Supreme Court of the United States today. The ship is owned by American residents in the Philippines, but is unregistered. The United States Treasury Department contends that the owners are liable to the tax. The ship was built under the British flag and Judge Hanford ruled that under a treaty between the two countries British built ships were exempt from this tax when owned by Americans and decided in favor of the ship owners. As the question involved is constitutional the case will go to the Supreme Court and will come up at the October session.

HONOLULU VS. HILO WIRELESS CHESSES

Following are the positions to date of the two wireless telegraph chess games between Honolulu and Hilo:

GAME A—RUY LOPEZ.
White.
Moves. Honolulu.
1. P-K 4.
2. Kt-K B 3.
3. B-K 5.
4. B-K 4.
5. Castles.
6. P-Q 4.
7. P-K 5.
8. Kt-P 1.
9. R-K 1.
10. BxKt.

Black.
Moves. Hilo.
1. P-K 4.
2. Kt-OB 3.
3. P-Q R 3.
4. Kt-OB 3.
5. B-K 2.
6. P-P 3.
7. Kt-K 5.
8. Castles.
9. Kt-Q B 4.

GAME B—QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED.

White.
Moves. Honolulu.
1. P-Q 4.
2. P-K 3.
3. Kt-K B 3.
4. Q Kt-Q 2.
5. B-K 3.
6. Castles.
7. P-Q Kt 3.
8. B-K 2.
9. Kt-P 2.

Black.
Moves. Hilo.
1. P-Q 4.
2. P-K 3.
3. Kt-K B 3.
4. Q Kt-Q 2.
5. B-K 3.
6. Castles.
7. P-Q Kt 3.
8. B-K 2.
9. Kt-P 2.

CAPTAIN BERGER'S SIXTIETH BIRTHDAY

Captain Henry Berger, Government bandmaster in Hawaii since 1873, attained the sixtieth anniversary of his birth yesterday. The Territorial band honored the event by serenading Captain Berger at his home in Miller street, playing Old Hundred, Manhattan March, Aloha Oe and Star Spangled Banner. The bandmen also presented their veteran leader with the following letter:

"To Bandmaster Capt. H. Berger.
"Dear Friend: The members of the Hawaiian Band wish hereby to extend to you their heartfelt congratulations upon the occasion of your sixtieth anniversary, and will ever pray the Almighty God that you live to see many happy returns of the day, and that you be kept in His wise and holy keeping."

Many Drunks.
Katie Drew was arrested last night on the charge of disturbing the night. Fukunahma was arrested for assault and battery on Otero. A big batch of drunks was locked up.

HOW TO GAIN FLESH

The life of food is the fat within it—the more fat the more real benefit from the food; that is why cod liver oil is a powerful builder of flesh.

Scott's Emulsion of pure cod liver oil solves the problem of how to take cod liver oil. That is one reason why doctors have been prescribing Scott's Emulsion for all wasting diseases, coughs, colds and bronchitis for almost thirty years.

One of the inducements offered in order to substitute something new for Scott's Emulsion is the matter of cost. You save a few cents at the expense of your health. Scott's Emulsion costs more because it does more and does it better than the substitutes.

W. H. Scott & Co., Ltd., London, England.
Scott's Emulsion, and Scott's Emulsion, New York.

DELEGATE FROM FAR HONOLULU WELCOMED



FRANK D. CREEDON.

Frank D. Creedon, private secretary to Governor Carter, was at the Capitol yesterday, having returned from the mainland in the steamer Sonoma on Wednesday. He spent his vacation in seeing his folks at San Mateo, California, and attending the national convention of the Ancient Order of Hibernians at St. Louis, Missouri, of course incidentally taking in the big show.

Though Mr. Creedon, when asked for some items of his experiences while away, said he did not think there was anything the public would care much about, a few leading questions brought out facts showing that in his representative capacity he developed a new vein of influential sympathy with Hawaiian interests on the mainland.

"The convention of Hibernians was a great affair," Mr. Creedon said. "There were 400 delegates present, and 20,000 members of the order in the city during the session. Between 150 and 200 delegates were in attendance at the convention of the ladies' auxiliary."

Mr. Creedon was asked if the Honolulu delegate received any special recognition.

"Yes," was the reply. "I was appointed on every one of the thirteen committees. Remarks were made giving great credit to the Hawaiian division for sending a delegate several thousand miles to attend the convention. I was present three out of the five days the session lasted."

"The convention was held in the Music hall of the same building as the Coliseum where the Democratic convention was held, but a much better place for meetings. The acoustic properties of the Music hall are good, whereas it is very hard to hear anything in the Coliseum."

"J. E. Dolan of Syracuse, N. Y., as retiring president opened the convention. Then there was temporary organization and he was re-elected. James Bree of New Haven, Conn., was secretary and this was about the only office over which there was a contest. I do not know the result, but most of the old officers were re-elected."

"An immense banquet was given in honor of the Hibernian convention. There were 1600 persons present. President Francis of the Exposition attended it and made a speech and there were speeches by all the officers. The banquet was held at the Irish Village on the Exposition grounds."

"The show is indeed a great one. It contains some magnificent propositions."

"I did not go anywhere else. On reaching the Coast I visited my family at San Mateo for two weeks, and on leaving St. Louis came direct to Honolulu by way of San Francisco."

DR. COOPER'S REPORT ON HIS DUAL MISSION

(Continued from page 1.)

tional Guard at the Military Club), offered a resolution recommending to all State boards of health the adoption of the rules for disinfecting sleeping cars now in force in his State. It was referred to a committee for report at the next conference. His report of committee on tuberculosis dwelt upon that subject at length. Other subjects discussed were the value of compulsory vaccination and the management of small pox by Dr. Porter of Florida; cerebrospinal meningitis, by Dr. Lindale of Connecticut; vital statistics, by Dr. Hurty of Indiana; transportation of the dead, by Dr. Powers of Iowa; my report of 35 pages of type-written matter on leprosy.

DR. COOPER'S EXHIBITS.

Time being limited papers were not generally read but short talks on subjects of interest presented by the representatives of the various states and territories followed by discussions and questions. After my talk on leprosy I passed around the collection of photographs, which attracted much favorable comment, nearly all present being desirous to obtain some.

One of the most powerful arguments why we should have Federal assistance in this humanitarian and financial burden was the pamphlet issued by this Board of Health showing this instance of unparalleled public philanthropy.

INTERVIEW WITH WYMAN.

The following morning I was interviewed by the following gentlemen: Surgeon General and Asst. Surg. Gen. (Chairman) Wyman, who special care and consideration were given to the work of this department. Both of these gentlemen were very cordial and although they were exceedingly busy they gladly gave me

sufficient time to fully explain the desires of the Territory in this to us important matter.

I endeavored to show them there was no place in the world better qualified by its climatic and hygienic surroundings, or the variety of cases in different stages of the disease, for original research, work in seeking a cure for leprosy. They could readily see the financial burden on the taxpayer and that our one physician, as we have at the Settlement, has his hands full doing general practice along without time for experimental work; how the islands had already been a net profit to the Federal treasury of over four and a quarter millions of dollars since annexation and that our request for assistance was that of asking justice rather than a favor.

GENERAL WYMAN'S VIEWS.

General Wyman stated that the offer made by our Board of Health some time ago to furnish residence and rations to a Federal Medical representative at the Settlement was a liberal one, and that at the present time the service had no specially equipped man for the position, but that he would take the matter under advisement and help us in any way in his power. The General is opposed, as well as we are, to making a National Leprosy Settlement at Honolulu. He is also opposed to the taking over control of the Settlement by a department.

I believe much can be accomplished by a visit by the Surgeon General to these islands in many ways and I would suggest that the Governor be asked to invite him to investigate this matter. There were several points raised which I will discuss with the board informally. Gen. Wyman is a genial man, cordial in his manner and actively awake to all matters of interest relating to his department. I feel assured that everything

that can possibly be done to aid us in this great work will be put forward by the Public Health and Marine Hospital Service.

CALLS ON PRESIDENT.

After leaving the Surgeon General's Department I called at the White House to pay my respects to the President of the United States. Gov. Carter had kindly given me a note of introduction which proved very effective, as I was kept waiting only a short time before being ushered into the President's private waiting-room. There awaiting audience with President Roosevelt were politicians, foreign diplomats and others with various axes to grind. After stating to the President that I had no mission other than to pay my respects to the executive of our nation, he started a running fire of questions relating to the political, educational and racial conditions of this Territory. He is a man of great personality, very unassuming and easy of approach—undoubtedly a great leader as was evidenced by his manipulation of the National Republican Convention at Chicago. He has a great interest in the welfare of Hawaii and I doubt not, with his personal regard for Gov. Carter, that much will be done in the future for the bettering of conditions as they exist in Hawaii today.

MR. HAYWOOD'S ASSISTANCE.

I want to pay tribute to the courtesies shown me while in Washington by the representative of the Hawaiian Planters' Association, Mr. Haywood, who among other things introduced me to Government officials whom it was considered advantageous to meet, and helped to make my short stay as pleasant as possible. A number of the pamphlets issued by this Board I left with him and they will eventually be placed in the hands of each member of the Senate and House of Representatives.

MEETS AN OLD FRIEND.

On board our train leaving for Atlantic City on the afternoon of June 6 were a majority of those who had attended the conference with the Public Health and U. S. M. H. Service, Surg. Gen. Wyman and two or three of his Assistant Surgeon Generals, the Surgeon General of the Army and other prominent officials. Very fortunately I met an old friend, Surgeon C. S. Stokes, U. S. N., who was representing the Surgeon General of the Navy who could not be present at Atlantic City. Many notables were picked up at Baltimore and Philadelphia. Arriving at our destination convenient quarters had to be secured. The Young Hotel had been recommended, and owing to the familiar sound of the name and hoping for some what near the same perfection as our Young Hotel, I therefore registered at that seaside hostelry and in a room on the sixth story facing the sea found the delightful cool breezes most grateful after the scorching heat in Washington.

ATLANTIC CITY.

Just a word here about Atlantic City, considered the greatest, most popular and most widely-known seaside resort in the United States, with a permanent population of 35,000 and a midsummer population verging on 250,000. No northern winter resort is more urgently recommended by physicians than Atlantic City. It is a health resort as well as a great seaside city, where throughout the year people from every state crowd its hotels and lounge on its famous Broadway. Men and women, brain-weary and breaking down under weight of business, professional, social or domestic cares, find no better restoration than a season at Atlantic City. They say few cities in the world have so many well appointed hotels in proportion to its population. There are 700 hotels and boarding houses.

The Broadway is the greatest promenade of its kind in the world; solidly built of steel, 40 ft. wide and about four miles long. The prominent hotels are situated close to and are entered from it. Innumerable stores, bazaars, restaurants, curio shops, picture galleries and every sort of a place of amusement that ingenuity can devise, make a kaleidoscopic picture well worth seeing. Several piers extend out into the sea from this Broadway on which are pavilions and theatres and at which a number of the sections of the Association had their headquarters, meetings and clinics. One pier extends 2800 ft. into the ocean. The Marlborough House was the general headquarters of the American Medical Association. Young's Pier was the meeting place of several sections and there the Registration Bureau was located, also the scientific exhibit and the drug and instrument exhibit. The Registration Bureau was the first place to visit and fill out the blanks provided. The following notice was given each member: (The notices here omitted gave directions to delegates about presenting credentials, etc.)

HAWAII'S DELEGATE PASSES.

My credentials for membership to the House of Delegates, to which body I was entitled membership as being the accredited delegate of the Hawaiian Territorial Medical Association, were then presented. After these were looked over and approved of I was given a card of membership and a distinguishing badge, worn only by the members of the House of Delegates.

Each member of the Association after his enrollment was given a neat button, with proper inscription, which admitted him free of charge to all public places of entertainment, as the American Medical Association had the freedom of the city. The honor of being a member of the House of Delegates I greatly appreciated and it was especially useful owing to the mission I hoped to further relative to leprosy. Attached herewith is the revised constitution and by-laws of the American Medical Association submitted and adopted by the House of Delegates of the A. M. A. June, 1904. (Ex. C. omitted.)

ASSOCIATION MEETS.

Tuesday, June 7, at 11 a. m. the Association was called to order by President Billings at Marine Hall, Young's Pier. The President invited all vice-presidents and ex-presidents and ex-vice-presidents to take seats on the platform, they being: Dr. G. C. Savage, Geo. F. Jenkins, Henry O. Marcy, John A. Wyeth, Jos. M. Matthews, Reed, Hall, Garcelon, Surg. Gen. Sternberg, Keen and Simmons. After a prayer by Rev. Wm. Aikman, and an address of welcome by Mayor F. P. Stey, Dr. T. K. Reed of Atlantic City delivered an address

KUHIO GIVES HIS VIEWS

On Appropriations For Hawaii To Be Sought.

Delegate Kuhio replied to the Acting Governor's request for suggestions regarding Federal appropriations for the Territory with the following letter:

Honolulu, Hawaii, Aug. 3, 1904.

Hon. A. L. C. Atkinson, Acting Governor, Territory of Hawaii, Honolulu.

Sir:—I beg leave to respond to your communication of July 28th.

The Territory of Hawaii is so recent and distant an addition to the United States that our people have not yet come to a full realization of the limitations constitutionally imposed on Congress in its financial dealings with States and Territories.

We, in the past, have been accustomed to sending diplomatic and special representatives to Washington, until the significance of a regular Delegate to Congress has not been fully comprehended.

These two points must be deeply impressed on our local intelligence before we can act wisely.

There are many Congressional Districts where no special appropriation has ever reached them directly. These districts have no navigable rivers, no towns large enough to warrant the erection of a public building, hence Congress can do nothing for them locally, and their benefits are those that inure to the whole country.

The Territory of Hawaii being a group of distant isolated islands cannot share in many of the benefits belonging to the Mainland, and must be considered by Congress as they exist, and not on theories not applicable to their natural, climatic and social conditions.

The Territory has rugged exposed coasts, its two or three harbors need large expenditures to meet the demands upon them. Honolulu harbor cannot be judged on a local basis for it is a port of call for Trans-Pacific Commerce, thus accommodating an immense through traffic.

In order to secure appropriations we must concentrate our efforts on one or two objects, though we may mention other desirable ones.

I wish particularly to warn our citizens to avoid unduly pressing projects relating to National defense which are in charge of the Army and Navy. These Departments will attend to those matters. The Delegate should not so conduct his efforts that his influence for appropriations is so exhausted on National projects that he will not be heard on local appropriations.

I believe that during the next session of Congress the efforts of the Delegate should be mainly confined to the following objects:

1st: The return of the money expended by the Territory of Hawaii on objects solely the duty of the Federal Government, to-wit: the dredging of Honolulu Harbor and maintaining light-houses.

2nd: The deepening of and enlarging Honolulu Harbor and its entrance channel.

This is an imperative requirement that the enormous Trans-Pacific commerce now existing and growing may be attracted to our port.

3rd: To provide a breakwater for Hilo, Hawaii, harbor, that the great island of the group may have an opportunity to develop.

4th: To secure aid for the scientific study of leprosy and its possible cure.

5th: To find some solution of our labor difficulties.

As desirable as Federal buildings at Honolulu and Hilo may be, they should be urged judiciously, only so as not to interfere with the more imperative objects mentioned above.

I think I have covered all the ground necessary at this time.

I have the honor, sir, to be, Your obedient servant,

(Signed) J. K. ANIANAOLE, Delegate.

of welcome on behalf of the local medical profession. He said that a physician was the originator of the scheme of transforming the island into a health resort. His name was Dr. Jonathan Pitney of Aspeton. He was likewise the promoter of the first railroad to the beach. When the problem arose as to whether they should construct a dam or span Abasco Creek with a bridge, the Doctor told the engineers it would be cheaper to build a bridge and add.

"To tell the truth Abasco is not worth a dam."

Response to address of welcome was made by Dr. G. C. Savage. Dr. B. C. Pennington reported as chairman of the Committee on Arrangements. President Frank Billings introduced the Reed memorial fund with an eulogistic address on the life and brilliant scientific work of Mayor Walter Reed, who died about a year and a half ago and who was chairman of a committee who discovered that the mosquito was the cause of yellow fever. He was followed on the same subject by Drs. Keen and Welch.

President elect John H. Musser was then introduced into office by retiring President Frank Billings and gave a most able address which ended the business for the morning session. The Association being such a tremendous body with a membership over 15,000, and it was estimated that 3500 members were present at this session, for several years it was found necessary to divide the membership into sections. The following are the sections and places of meeting in Atlantic City:

(Lists here omitted, show sixteen places of meeting and thirteen section headquarters.)

SECOND GENERAL MEETING.

June 7, at 7:30 p. m., the second general meeting was held at the 1st Presbyterian (Continued on Page 8.)

PROTECT FORESTS

Forestry Board will Invoke the Law.

The Board of Agriculture and Forestry intends to try and punish all persons who are careless in letting fires started on their property, spread to Government forest reserves. At the meeting of the Board yesterday afternoon the recent brush fire on Palolo Heights was discussed, and a motion passed whereby the Board requested the Attorney-General to prosecute if the law permitted it.

From the reports presented by Forester Haughts to Superintendent of Forestry Hosmer it was shown that only the direction of the wind and the green vegetation on the edge of the government forest reserve on Palolo Heights prevented a conflagration, which might have swept along the Manoa ridge and into the Tantalus forests. Should the Manoa and Tantalus forests once be wiped out by fire the Board feels doubtful whether in a life time they would be restored.

It was pointed out in the discussion that laxity of precaution to prevent fire from spreading to adjoining premises or government reserves is a serious matter. Superintendent Holloway said if there was no law to compel fire-starters to use proper precautions or be punished for neglect, such a law should be prepared and passed by the next legislature. Superintendent Hosmer stated that in many states, the question of fires was one of the foremost matters considered in forest reserve protection.

The report of Forester Haughts was to the effect that he visited the fire locality on Kipahulu tract, and found that about ten acres of government forest tract had been burned over but very few of the koa trees had been destroyed. Mr. Frank Cooke, owner of the property on which the fire began, reported to Mr. Haughts that he started the fire on his property to burn up weeds. A strong wind was blowing down the valley at the time and he expected the patch would burn itself out without any danger to surrounding property. The fire, however, had burned against the wind.

A fire on Judge Frear's property on Tantalus was also reported by the forester. On investigation, confirmed by Mr. Giffard whose property adjoins that of Judge Frear, it was shown that the Portuguese caretaker was burning small piles of weeds when the blaze began to spread. He and his wife fought the advance of the fire and checked it.

ACAPULCO LIME PEST.
Assistant Entomologist Terry reported on the destruction of quantities of Acapulco (Mexico) limes which have arrived here on various steamers from San Francisco. The destruction was ordered because the limes are badly infected with a scale for which Acapulco is notorious.

He also reported that 27 boxes of California peaches arriving by a recent steamer and infected with borers were destroyed. A steamer following had similar shipments but the importers had them sent back to the consignors.

On the steamer arriving yesterday from San Francisco were 90 boxes of peaches infected by the borers, and the Board passed a motion to the effect that under the law providing for inspection, fumigation, etc., the destruction of fruit importations was permissible and the entomologist was empowered to destroy the fruit at the expense of the importer. The expense consists in drayage, the stuff being burned at Iwilei. When the new Public Works crematory is erected infected fruit will be destroyed in the machine.

Entomologist Kirkaldy, in a letter describing the pests with which the California peaches and Acapulco limes were affected, urged that the Board should take drastic measures in dealing with shipments and pass a rule preventing the importation of fruits of any description from Acapulco, Australia and China.

The Board decided that as Entomologist Crow of California would arrive here about August 12, the matter should be left to him, as he was perfectly familiar with the diseases of fruits coming from the above mentioned countries.

HAWAII GETS WORST.
With reference to the kinds of fruits shipped here, Mr. Giffard said he knew that California shippers sent their worst fruits to Honolulu. He stated that when an order came from Honolulu some shippers would say of fruits discarded on the coast, "Oh, send them to Hawaii."

Among the shipments of apples Hawaii received large quantities which had fallen from the trees. It was not always fruit picked from the trees that the shippers sent here.

RAISE CITRUS FRUITS.
Mr. Kirkaldy called the attention of the Board to the need of a bulletin on the raising of citrus fruits and the value of the knowledge to island growers, as this was a species of fruits which would always sell well in the local market.

He stated, however, that almost every steamer brought in quantities of citrus fruits from California, while occasionally he had received communications from other islands from growers asking how they could ship the stuff to the coast. He thought that this savored of

sending owls to Athens, and said it was a queer state of affairs when the fruits grown here had to be shipped to the coast for a market, and California citrus fruits were brought here for sale. The local marketing of local fruit should be encouraged.

The matter was referred to the Federal Experiment Station with a request that if such data was at hand it would be well to disseminate it here.

BLUEFIELDS DOING WELL.

Mr. Thurston reported that he had visited the bluefield banana plot and found the plants thriving. Most of them were now about four feet high. There was something less than a hundred adult trees, some having four to five suckers each which were vigorously growing.

The Board desired the press to make public an announcement that no bluefields bananas can now be obtained from the department. Distribution will be announced later when they have increased enough.

TROPIC FRUIT CO.

Mr. Thurston called attention to the circular of the Tropic Fruit Company and its proposition to ship island pineapples away, properly packed. He thought it was an excellent plan. Mr. Giffard said it was one of the best things to call mainland attention to the Hawaiian pines and he hoped for success in the venture.

He said that care should be given by the packers to clean the pines of all fruit lice which often gets into the interstices. The presence of this on fruit when received would tend to give the island shipments a black eye.

PARASITE FOR MELON FLY.

Mr. Giffard stated that the California Board was now paying half the salary of Compeer, the Australian entomologist, who is in India searching for a parasite to prey on the melon fly. He hoped for success in this venture as such a parasite was needed in the territory.

DREDGER MEN WILL GET THEIR BONUS

(From Wednesday's Advertiser.)

A decision handed down yesterday by the Supreme Court by which Clark & Henery, contractors, who dredged the Pearl Harbor channel, win out against H. Hackfeld & Co., the decision of Circuit Judge De Bolt giving Clark & Henery one-third of \$28,000, as bonus agreed to by Hackfeld & Co., and Castle & Cooke, being sustained. Castle & Cooke did not object to the payment of the bonus, but Hackfeld & Co. brought the matter into the Supreme Court. The Hackfeld side contended that the contract had not been satisfactorily carried out and therefore they were not under obligations to carry out the agreement. Justice Hatch wrote the decision, Chief Justice Frear and Judge Gear concurring. The opinion, in part, is as follows:

"A written instrument addressed to a firm of contractors, and signed by the respective agents of two corporations, which recites that the agents knowing that the directors of the corporation have this day pledged the above companies to pay you \$28,000 upon the opening of Pearl Harbor, by the completion by you, and the acceptance by the United States Government of a channel into said Pearl Harbor of 200 feet wide at the bottom and 30 feet deep, do hereby by guarantee said payment as per resolutions passed, copies of which are in your possession, is an absolute and independent undertaking on the part of those signing it to make the payment upon the contingency stated, and not a collateral contract of guaranty dependent for its validity upon the existence of another contract between the corporations and the contractors.

"The action of the contractors in such a case in entering into a contract for the dredging of Pearl Harbor and their completion of the work to the satisfaction of the United States government, which accepted the work, was sufficient acceptance of the guaranty contained in the written instrument signed by the defendants, and is sufficient to support a finding of an acceptance of the offer.

"Where the contractors, after the receipt of such writing from the defendant, entered into a contract with the United States Government to dredge Pearl Harbor, relying upon the undertaking of the defendants to pay them the sum of \$28,000 in addition to the amount of their bid, the entering into such contract with the United States Government constituted a valuable consideration for the promise of the defendants to pay them the \$28,000 additional, regardless of whether or not the defendants would be benefited thereby.

"The fact that the resolution of the directors of one of the companies pledged the company to pay part of the \$28,000, provided that the agents of the company are satisfied that the opening of the channel to Pearl Harbor will open the same to commerce, and that the contract of the defendants was to guarantee said payment as per resolutions passed, did not render it necessary, in order to make such agents liable on their contract, for the contractors to prove that the agents were satisfied after the work was completed, that it opened the harbor to commerce as the action of the agents in signing the contract amounted to an unequivocal expression of satisfaction on their part that the opening of the channel, according to the specifications, would open the same to commerce."

Henry Smith, clerk of the Supreme Court, yesterday filed a remittitur in the above case, remanding the matter to the Circuit Court with instructions that the exceptions presented by the bill of exceptions of the defendant, Hackfeld & Co., Ltd., are overruled.

THE GREAT SUCCESS OF Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy in the treatment of bowel complaints has made it standard over the greater part of the civilized world. For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Wholesale Agents.

A HOME SEND-OFF FOR KAMEHAMEHA'S NEW CHIEF

The Newburyport, Mass., Herald of July 12, says: Prof. Perley L. Horne, for the past eight years principal of Dummer Academy, has resigned to accept the principalship of the Kamehameha schools at Honolulu, Sandwich Islands, where pupils are fitted for the Oahu college at Honolulu. The schools comprise three grades—for boys, girls and a preparatory department, with a faculty of 45 teachers and about 400 pupils.

Prof. Horne will have the disbursement of about \$100,000 annually and will receive a salary of upward of \$5000 per year. During his connection with Dummer Mr. Horne has received several advantageous offers but this opportunity to make such an advance in his profession brought from him an acceptance. The position was tendered him through Harvard university.

Mr. Horne and his family will leave Boston, August 10, and will sail from San Francisco August 18, arriving at Honolulu August 24. The school begins Sept. 8.

Prof. Horne was born in Topeka, Kansas, Dec. 30, 1866. When seven years of age he came to New England where his ancestors originated. After completing a preliminary education he taught a year and in 1888 entered Harvard college, graduating with high honors in the class of 1892. He taught one year at Duxbury, the following three years was an instructor at Harvard, and for the past eight years has been the efficient head of Dummer Academy which was at a low ebb when he accepted the position but which under his administration has become one of the best fitting schools in the state.

Mr. Horne occupies a high place in educational circles and his work is constantly improving.

In religious affairs he is affiliated with the Congregationalists and has taken a prominent part in the deliberations of the Essex North conference, contributing valuable papers at various times. He has also made addresses on historical and economic questions, which showed careful preparation and intelligent thought. Mr. Horne has been greatly interested in Y. M. C. A. life and has given freely of his time in assisting the local association.

Mr. Horne is an officer of St. John's Kamehameha schools, Honolulu. Since Mr. Horne joined the lodge he has taken much interest in its welfare and now occupies the junior steward's chair, which he has filled faithfully and well.

Those with whom he has been thus associated have learned to love him and there is genuine regret that he is to lodge of Masons, and is a member of King Cyrus chapter R. A. M., and Newburyport Commandery, K. T.

His departure from this locality will be generally regretted and all will feel it a distinct loss to the community.

A MASONIC SEND-OFF.

Last evening the officers of St. John's lodge, F. and A. M., went to Dummer Academy to say goodbye to Perley L. Horne, for the past eight years master of that well known institution of learning, who has now been called to the responsible position of principal of the leave, although with it is coupled a feeling of rejoicing that he is to have a larger field for the development of his marked talents as a teacher and organizer. The visitors had been Mr. Horne's guests only a few minutes when the worshipful master, H. W. Fogg, presented him with a handsome case of silver, made by the Towle Manufacturing company, consisting of a dozen sterling tea spoons and two large serving spoons of heavy weight. The presentation speech set forth the high regard in which Mr. Horne is held and also contained a tribute to his ability. Mr. Horne, in accepting the gift, feelingly expressed his thanks and his loyal regard for St. John's lodge, of which he said he hoped to continue a member until he departed this life.

On the cover of the case was a silver plate with the following inscription:

"Presented to
Perley Leonard Horne,
By Officers of St. John's Lodge,
Newburyport, Mass.
July 22, 1904."

After the formal presentation came informal expressions of mutual regard and the balance of the time was passed in a social way. When the time came for the party to return home Mr. Horne was taken by the hand by each of his friends and bidden a goodbye and a hearty godspeed.

HAWAII AND ITS LEPER WARDS

The Chronicle says: Hawaii wants the Government to help it provide for the leper colony and the scientific study of the disease. The Territory's Board of Health has written to Deputy Health Officer Louis Levy of the San Francisco Board of Health asking for this city's assistance in appeals at Washington for needed funds which shall relieve Hawaii from a heavy strain in the humanitarian work of caring for a large settlement.

There are 1014 lepers in the Territory of Hawaii, all of them collected in the beautiful isolated settlement on a peninsula of the island of Molokai. This peninsula is surrounded by the ocean except at the land side, where there are impassable precipices ranging from 2000 to 4000 feet high.

The Government controls the water communication with the place. The peninsula embraces an area of 6348 acres of extraordinary scenic beauty. There the thousand afflicted ones dwell. They form a scattered village of 450 private cottages and little home tracts. There are hospitals for the helpless and homes for boys and for girls, churches, schools and places of amusement. Athletic pastimes are common. Every apparent restraint is removed. Physicians are in constant attendance, and men and women missionaries of various sects contribute to the social and religious life. No leper is required to do any work and everything is done for him without cost.

In Hawaii's leper settlement there are 951 native Hawaiians, 34 Chinese, 10 Portuguese, 10 English and Germans, 5 Americans and 4 negroes and Malays. All these persons, it is asserted, either inherited the disease or were infected with it by intimate relations with persons who had it. But none of them ever got it any other way, as leprosy is not contagious.

San Francisco has a leper colony of twenty-five persons, fifteen of whom are Chinese, and there are five white men, a boy from Tahiti, and four women of the white and brown races. The place they occupy has been converted into a little paradise of palms and flowers, and the lepers have been encouraged to take an interest in the gardens and blossoms. The Chinese clamber over the low fence occasionally and take a trip into the city and visit Chinatown, till they are apprehended and returned to the settlement. As far as danger from the disease is concerned, all San Francisco's twenty-five lepers could wander through the streets at will and harm nobody, unless they intermarried with persons unaffected.

Charleston, S. C., and San Francisco are the only places in the United States that have leper settlements; so this city has a special interest in a scientific Government study of the disease.

MAY TAKE LEHUA INSTEAD OF HAWAII

The plans of the Hawaii Yacht club to take over the old steamer Hawaii of Wilder's Steamship Company, have been reconsidered, as the proposition to purchase the steamer Lehua with its engines and machinery has been advanced. The dismantling of the steamer Hawaii has been going ahead, but the club had decided originally to take the steamer without its engines.

The Lehua will about answer the purpose for which the club desires it. The club intends to move the steamer down to Pearl Harbor and anchor it off the Peninsula to be used as the Yacht Club's headquarters.

Outing Afraid.
Tamashiro and Hirakawa, two Japanese living at Waiānae, celebrated some of their native country's victories yesterday with copious draughts of some intoxicant with the result that they got into a furious quarrel. Knives were drawn and the result is that Hirakawa is lying at the Queen's Hospital and is not expected to live while Tamashiro is seriously cut. Deputy Sheriff Holt brought the two men in.

HEALTH CONDITIONS AT PACIFIC PORTS

Dr. L. E. Cofer's letter to the Board of Health on health conditions in the Orient and the Colonies, respectively, contain the following information:

Hongkong, two weeks to July 9—Asiatic cholera cases 3, deaths 3; Plague cases 50, deaths 47.

Amoy, two weeks to July 10—Asiatic cholera (a few cases); Plague (numerous cases).

Shanghai, two weeks to July 10—Small-pox cases 0, deaths 8.

Nagasaki, two weeks to July 15—Small-pox cases 2, death 0; Typhus fever cases 2, deaths 0.

Yokohama, two weeks to July 21, 1904—Asiatic cholera cases 2, deaths 2.

Kobe, two weeks to July 17, 1904—Asiatic cholera cases 4, deaths 3.

Sydney, two weeks to July 11, 1904—Last case of plague on June 31, 1904. "Several plague infected rats found in certain parts of Sydney."

Brisbane, two weeks to July 1st—Clean.

Suva, two weeks to July 10—Clean.

HAWAII WAS ADVERTISED

Robertson Tells How Convention Helped.

"You can say for me that if my business interests will permit, I will be glad to manage the Republican campaign in the islands this fall," said Republican National Committeeman A. G. M. Robertson yesterday. Mr. Robertson returned from the mainland yesterday morning in the steamship Sonoma, having been one of the Republican delegates to the Chicago Convention.

With the above expression from Mr. Robertson regarding his future plans the matter of a new chairman for the Territorial Central Committee may be considered as settled. For some time the local committee has been considering Mr. Robertson's name for the position of chairman, vice Crabbe, who is to retire.

Mr. Robertson announces also that he is for Kuhio for renomination for Congress.

As to the Republican convention at Chicago Mr. Robertson stated yesterday to an Advertiser man that he was much impressed with the convention and the smoothness with which it was carried out.

"What impressed me most," said he, "was the magnificence of the Republican political machine. Everything planned beforehand went off easily and like clock-work. There was no friction, no hitch, far different from the Democratic convention which ran almost to a riot."

"The trouble over Hawaii representation in the convention arose from a misunderstanding on the part of the chairman of the Rules Committee, as to the status of Hawaii.

"General Bingham of Pennsylvania was the chairman and he did not seem to realize that since last convention the status of Hawaii had changed from a Republic to a territory of the United States. The committee went on the assumption that Hawaii had not the status of a territory and accordingly gave two votes.

"When we heard that they were going to make such a report, Governor Carter, Kuhio and myself went to see Bingham and explained the situation to him, telling him that we were entitled to six votes. The six of us had been seated in the temporary organization. He said: 'You have got as many votes as you had last time.' Then we explained to him our present position of a territory. He said: 'If what you say is correct, you are entitled to six votes, but the trouble is the committee will not meet again before making its report to the convention, and I, as chairman, have no power to make the change.'

"I told him that a number of the committee had told me he had the authority to change the report. He said he would go to the secretary and if he found he really had the authority he would change the two to six votes. "The next day the committee reported in the convention and gave us only two votes. Foraker offered an amendment to the report giving Hawaii six votes on the same basis by which the other states and territories had representation. Then Bingham offered an amendment as a rider to the committee's report, that the six delegates had already been seated in the temporary organization giving them the same privilege in the permanent organization. The rider carried, the Foraker amendment being defeated.

"There was a very friendly feeling toward Hawaii. The California delegation permitted us to travel with them in their special train and they treated us in royal style.

"That trouble over Hawaii in the convention was as great an advertisement for Hawaii as we could possibly get.

"I afterwards visited the World's Fair and found there an exhibit of the Federal Experiment Station of Hawaii in the United States government building. The exhibit was a good one, and consisted of many of fruits of all kinds in jars. "I met Coke and Lyons of the Democratic convention in St. Louis and received tickets of admission from them and saw much of the work of that body."

Mr. Knudsen of Kauai, who was on the committee to notify Roosevelt of his nomination, was with Mr. Robertson, until he departed for Oyster Bay.

GUESTS AT THE HALEIWA HOTEL

Following are registrations at Haleiwa for week ending July 31, 1904: W. F. Leigh, J. N. S. Williams, Punene, Maui; C. H. Kluge, Honolulu; R. A. Cooke, G. P. Cooke, F. D. Lowrey; N. L. Filney, Orange, N. Y.; A. L. Castle, Honolulu; Harry A. Weiss, Waiānae, Oahu; Allan Herbert, Edward C. Brown, C. C. Bittling, Honolulu; Dr. Clarence Forbush, New York City; Geo. H. Angus, T. Ah Kong, Marston Campbell, W. H. Babbitt, Mrs. M. C. Williams, Honolulu; W. Motohira, J. P. McArthur, R. Yamamoto, Waiānae, Oahu; H. T. F. Hayelden, Mrs. A. S. Humphreys and three children and nurse, R. F. Chapman, Master Johnny Chapman, Miss Ida M. Poston, James and wife, Mr. and Mrs. John Effinger, Miss Effinger, Miss Eleanor Effinger, Miss Louise Effinger, Miss Alice Effinger, Master Geo. H. Effinger and servant, Mrs. J. W. Berstrom and child, Stanley Stephenson, Thos. Caha-

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The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

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Vanilla From Hawaii.

The vanilla supply of the United States, which is now being obtained from Mexico and other tropical countries, may hereafter be secured within its own territory, as experiments show it can be produced in the Hawaiian Islands and made an exceptionally profitable crop. It is sold according to quality from \$1 to \$15 a pound, and it is stated that the difference in quality is due primarily to the attention given the plant in cultivation. There is now only one plantation of consequence in the Hawaiian Islands, but it is predicted that there will soon be many more. Castor beans and pepper, while not so profitable, can also be grown on the islands.—N. Y. Tribune.

Jan. Matthews Heffner, John McGuire, J. Robertson, W. C. Hooper, A. S. Humphreys, Honolulu; Geo. T. Kluge, Miss W. Deal, Berkeley; Miss N. Meek, Berkeley; A. H. Moffitt, San Francisco; W. W. Arkley, Berkeley; J. L. Robertson, Honolulu; Miss Gertrude Mason, Miss Maude Mason, J. W. Mason, Hilo; E. W. Quinn, A. M. Hurst, Honolulu; Ray Chambaud, Jesse Frazer, E. P. O'Brien, H. C. Markes, F. J. Fitzpatrick, D. J. Stynes, Honolulu; Frank L. Webster, Seymour Wilson, Joe J. Arnold, Geo. P. Deason, Wm. W. Goodale, Waiānae, Oahu; March, Southwick, England.

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researches of the French

physician, Dr. J. B. Bouchard.

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diuretic and purgative

which acts on the

kidneys and the

bowels, and is

entirely free from

any harmful effects.

It is the only

remedy of the kind

which has been

found to be so

effective and

safe.

It is the only

remedy of the kind

HAWAIIANS KNOW
THE GOVERNOR

Among the interesting callers at the Executive chamber in the capitol building are Hawaiians, especially those who come from other islands. On the inaugural tour of Governor Carter and Acting Governor Atkinson on Hawaii, Maui and Kauai, the Governor extended the heartiest invitation to all to visit him whenever they came to Honolulu.

Now and then a Hawaiian or a group of them enter the office of Chief Clerk Buckland and inquire for the Governor. Since Acting Governor Atkinson has been in charge of governmental affairs, some ludicrous incidents are of daily record. Mr. Buckland now ushers them into the gorgeous "robins" egg-blue executive chamber, which is sufficient to awe the most blasé foreigner, but with the Hawaiians it is like entering into the Holy of Holies.

The Acting Governor looks up, notes who his visitors are and extends a warm greeting, putting them at their ease.

"Do you know who I am?" inquires the Acting Governor smilingly.

"Oh, yes, you're the Governor."

"No, I'm not the Governor, I'm the secretary."

"You can't fool us," was one of the replies. "You're Governor Carter, sure."

"I see you one time on the steamer W. G. Hall. You wear spectacles then. Now you take off. You no have mustache then, you grow new one. Sure we know you Governor Carter."

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

John Kekuku and wife to Wm G. Hill; M; ap 2 R P 2035 kul 5882, Kailua, Koolau, Oahu; \$80. B 259, p 291. Dated July 15, 1904.

Entered for Record August 1, 1904.

Hawn Evangelical Assn to Frederic W Hardy; D; int in 1/2 ac land, bldg, furniture and livestock, Waima, S Kohala, Hawaii; \$10, etc. B 259, p 299. Dated Aug 12, 1904.

T Nii to On Lee; BS; 3 bldgs, 5 horses, 1 wagon and 1 surrey, Koloa, Kauai; \$400. B 255, p 74. Dated July 18, 1904.

Albert Lessee to John T Brown; FA; special powers. B 255, p 71. Dated June 29, 1904.

Kupele and hsb to Keoni Keakaula; M; int in R P 4680 kul 4979, Papakou, Hilo, Hawaii; \$120. B 259, p 299. Dated July 23, 1904.

Est of Kamaulihahine by Admr to C Brewer & Co; D; int in 2 1/2 A land, Puunohi, Hilo, Hawaii; \$1000. B 261, p 294. Dated July 12, 1904.

Uluhwa (w) to Keaukahiki Leokiki; D; kuls 3310-3673, Pohakae, Waima, Kauai; \$1, etc. B 261, p 295. Dated July 12, 1904.

S Mahelona and wife to John Vieira; al; int in R P 7707 kul 23, Nanue, Hilo, Hawaii; \$1. B 258, p 270. Dated June 8, 1904.

Chas S Desky and wife to Kapo Hill (w); D; lot 27 Bldg 3, Kewalo Tract, Honolulu, Oahu; \$250. B 261, p 294. Dated July 27, 1899.

Henry Maui Tr to John C Lane; AM; mtg D Pohakahi on lot 28 of kul 7713, bldgs, etc, Palama Tract, Honolulu, Oahu; \$297.15. B 244, p 232. Dated July 18, 1904.

Jno C Lane to Daniel Pohakahi; Rel; lot 28 of kul 7713, bldgs, etc, Palama Tract, Honolulu, Oahu; \$200. B 244, p 232. Dated July 20, 1904.

Kaanaana Keliikuli and wife by aff of mtgtee to F Wundenberg; Fore, Affd; Gr 3038, Hoopuloa, etc, S Kona, Hawaii; int in R P 2572, Opihale, S Kona, Hawaii. B 259, p 301. Dated July 23, 1904.

Recorded July 25, 1904.

Kalpo Kaimul (k) to Eddie K Iona; D; int in Gr 1974, Pahoehehe 1, 2, 3 and 4, S Kona, Hawaii; \$69. B 261, p 297. Dated Mar 22, 1904.

Joao Vieira to Laupahoehe Sugar Co; L; por R P 1048, Kahimano, N Hilo, Hawaii; 4 yrs @ \$25 per yr. B 257, p 407. Dated July 21, 1904.

Manoel Vieira Jr to Laupahoehe Sugar Co; L; por R P 1048, Kahimano, N Hilo, Hawaii, 4 yrs @ \$50 per yr. B 257, p 408. Dated July 21, 1904.

Recorded July 26, 1904.

Kallelelele (w) to Kahoa-Hilli (k) et al; D; 1/2 int in Ap 1 R P 3484 kul 885, Waipahu, Ewa, Oahu; \$150. B 261, p 298. Dated July 23, 1904.

Iida T Castle by Regr; notice; decree of title in Land Reg Court, Case No 13. B 265, p 72. Dated July 26, 1904.

Matilda A Riedel by Regr; notice; decree of title in Land Reg Court, Case No 10. B 265, p 73. Dated July 26, 1904.

J Waldvogel to Frederick Waldvogel; D; lot 73, bldgs, etc, Makiki St, Honolulu, Oahu; \$3000. B 261, p 299. Dated July 22, 1904.

Recorded July 27, 1904.

S Andrews to Louisa Keola et al; D; 3675 sq ft land, King St, Honolulu, Oahu; \$1. B 261, p 300. Dated June 2, 1903.

Hilo Railroad Co to Olaa Sugar Co Ltd; M; lands, leaseholds, franchisees, R W rolling stock, bldgs, etc, Hilo and Puna, Hawaii; \$61,974.75. B 269, p 394. Dated July 25, 1904.

D Namaka Opunui and wife to Maui Railroad & S S Co; D; int in 1 share in Hul land, Peahi, Hamakualoa, Maui; \$140. B 261, p 301. Dated July 13, 1904.

Sara P Kamaoaha (Mrs) to Union Mill Co; L; 15 A of Gr 2845, Hanalei, etc, N Kohala, Hawaii; 10 yrs @ \$90 per yr. B 257, p 409. Dated Apr 30, 1904.

S W Nawahine to Union Mill Co; L; por Gr 741 Honomakau, N Kohala, Hawaii; 10 yrs @ \$18 per yr. B 257, p 410. Dated June 18, 1904.

G P Kamaoaha to Union Mill Co; L; por kuls 8639 and 8689C, Honopu, N Kohala, Hawaii; 10 yrs @ \$32.40 per yr. B 257, p 412. Dated Apr 30, 1904.

Namakaalele and hsb to Daisy A Kallelele; D; 1/2 R P 474 kul 1749, Kallihua, Honolulu, Oahu; \$1, etc. B 261, p 303. Dated July 26, 1904.

Jno E Bush and wife to Mark P Robinson; M; 1 1/2 int in 27-100 A land, dray, horse and refrigerator, Hotel St, Honolulu, Oahu; \$700. B 260, p 62. Dated July 25, 1904.

Recorded July 28, 1904.

Ailina by atty to Wo Sing Wai; L; R P 229 kuls 5646 and 5674 and 1 1/2-100 A land, Waiawa, Ewa, Oahu; 5 yrs @ \$100 per yr. B 257, p 413. Dated Apr 29, 1904.

L A Bagwell to E H Austin; Rel; lot 53 and por lot 54, bldgs, etc, Puna-hou Tract, Honolulu, Oahu; \$1500. B 251, p 178. Dated July 25, 1904.

Est of Antonio J Rodrigues by Extr to Theo H Davies & Co Ltd et al by Tr; M; 31-100 A land and 2-story bldg, Owa, Wailuku, Maui; \$263.45. B 260, p 62. Dated July 15, 1904.

Entered for Record Aug 3, 1904.

Gear, Lansing & Co by Trs to D P R Isenberg; D; Bishop & Co to D P R Isenberg; Par Rel Wing Wo Chan & Co; Co-P D R Isenberg; M; Mrs R Lishman to C W Booth; M; Kapiolani Estate Ltd to J Alfred Magoon; M; W W Chamberlain to Trs Est W C Lualaba; D; McLaughlin Land Co Ltd to H R Tuck; Rel of bonds Queen's Hospital to H R Tuck; Par Rel Percy M Pond and wife to H R Tuck; D; Thomas Fitch to Mary D Hendricks; AM; Ko Sung Yee by atty to Ching Kon Hin; Sub PA C Con Joe to Chang Chuck; Rev PA Tom Sai Chee to C Con Joe; D; C Con Joe to Ching Kon Hin; D.

Recorded July 29, 1904.

M De Gouveia and wife to Rebecca A Kauhahao; D; por kul 5107, Holoalea 1 and 2, N Kona, Hawaii; \$60. B 258, p 271. Dated July 14, 1904.

Dang Wong et al to Nin Fong Company; L; building, R W, etc, Kapapa-haku, Wailuku, Maui, 5 yrs @ \$50 per yr. B 257, p 414. Dated Dec 1, 1903.

Myrtle E Sturgeon and hsb (G B) to Est of C E Richardson by Exors.

Recorded July 29, 1904.

Est of B P Bishop by Trs to Territory of Hawaii; D; por R P 7834 kul 7714B, Kapalama, Honolulu, Oahu; \$650. B 261, p 288. Dated July 21, 1904.

William O Smith Tr to Kate L Vida (widow); Rel; lots 46, 47, 72 and 73 of Gr 290, King and Young Sts, Honolulu, Oahu; \$12,000. B 215, p 241. Dated July 21, 1904.

Mark Hoo to Lee Chow; BS; 1 share in Chew; Wo Chong Co; \$1040. B 255, p 69. Dated July 15, 1904.

Nuuanu Hill to W P Hala; L; int in R P 5484 kul 1564, Mokae, Hana, Maui; 5 yrs @ \$20 per yr. B 257, p 404. Dated Jan 22, 1903.

W P Hala to Hana Plant Co; AL; pc land, Mokae, Hana, Maui; \$1. B 257, p 405. Dated Dec 31, 1903.

Hattie K Vivichaves and hsb (J) to Territory of Hawaii; D; 1375 sq ft land, Desha lane, Honolulu, Oahu; \$644.85. B 261, p 287. Dated July 16, 1904.

John A Buck and wife to Tropic Agricultural Co; D; int in 10 pc land, bldgs, etc, N and S Hilo, Hawaii; 1/4 int in Gr 2130 bldgs, etc, Wailua, etc, Hilo, Hawaii; \$10,000. B 261, p 288. Dated June 16, 1904.

R A Wadsworth to Tang You; Rel; Grs 2072 and 3449 and 300 hd swine, Kamaole, Kula, Maui; \$655. B 243, p 77. Dated July 13, 1904.

Joe Andrade Tr to Est of S C Allen by Trs; AM; mtg D F Nolley on lots 1 to 4 (incl) and por lots 5 and 6 Bldg 25, Kaulaani Tract, Honolulu, Oahu; lots 3 and 4 of R P 2078 kul 553, Kapalama Tract, Honolulu, Oahu; \$1600. B 259, p 293. Dated July 22, 1904.

Wong Shiu King et al by Aff of Mtgtee to Lewers & Cooke, Ltd; Fore Affd; lot 2 of R P 1385 kul 6245, bldgs, etc, Buckle lane and Vineyard St, Honolulu, Oahu. B 259, p 294. Dated July 21, 1904.

Recorded July 28, 1904.

Uluhwa (w) to Kealiohoppil Leokiki; D; pc land, Waima, Kauai; \$1, etc. B 258, p 268. Dated July 11, 1904.

J Alfred Magoon and wife to Antonio de M Souza; D; int in lands, Moku-honus, Hilo, Hawaii; \$1. B 258, p 268. Dated July 12, 1904.

Abigail K C Parker to August Gramberg; Par Rel; lots 16, 17 and pc land of kul 8559B, Waikeoke, Hamakua, Hawaii; \$1, etc. B 260, p 55. Dated July 11, 1904.

Samuel Parker by Tr to Abigail K C Parker; Add Secy; int in Ap 1 R P 2227 kul 8518, Waima, S Kohala, Hawaii; \$1. B 260, p 58. Dated July 11, 1904.

Samuel Parker and wife to F Wundenberg; D; int in lands Kohala and Hamakua, Hawaii; \$1. B 261, p 290. Dated July 11, 1904.

Samuel Parker and wife to August Gramberg; D; lots 16 and 17 and 20-100 A land, Waikeoke, Hamakua, Hawaii; \$1000 and 30 sha Humuula Sheep Co Ltd. B 261, p 52. Dated July 11, 1904.

Kawae Kaelemakule (k) et al to Kalewa (k); L; por Gr 1971, Makuu, Kona, Hawaii, 1 yr @ \$1 per mon. B 257, p 405. Dated Dec 1, 1902.

C Johnson to J A Magoon; M; lot B of R P 1979, bldgs, etc Alapai St, Ho-

lulu; 1 yacht, Dewey, Honolulu Harbor, Oahu; \$1050. B 260, p 51. Dated Dec 24, 1901.

Hawaii Land Co Ltd to Trs of Est Bernice P Bishop; Can L; por R P 7834 kul 7714B, Ap 7, Kapalama, Honolulu, Oahu. B 260, p 51. Dated July 22, 1904.

Recorded July 25, 1904.

Kini Palamu (Mrs) to Davida Kanuwe; D; int in pc land, bldg, furniture and livestock, Waima, S Kohala, Hawaii; \$10, etc. B 259, p 299. Dated Aug 12, 1904.

T Nii to On Lee; BS; 3 bldgs, 5 horses, 1 wagon and 1 surrey, Koloa, Kauai; \$400. B 255, p 74. Dated July 18, 1904.

Albert Lessee to John T Brown; FA; special powers. B 255, p 71. Dated June 29, 1904.

Kupele and hsb to Keoni Keakaula; M; int in R P 4680 kul 4979, Papakou, Hilo, Hawaii; \$120. B 259, p 299. Dated July 23, 1904.

Est of Kamaulihahine by Admr to C Brewer & Co; D; int in 2 1/2 A land, Puunohi, Hilo, Hawaii; \$1000. B 261, p 294. Dated July 12, 1904.

Uluhwa (w) to Keaukahiki Leokiki; D; kuls 3310-3673, Pohakae, Waima, Kauai; \$1, etc. B 261, p 295. Dated July 12, 1904.

S Mahelona and wife to John Vieira; al; int in R P 7707 kul 23, Nanue, Hilo, Hawaii; \$1. B 258, p 270. Dated June 8, 1904.

Chas S Desky and wife to Kapo Hill (w); D; lot 27 Bldg 3, Kewalo Tract, Honolulu, Oahu; \$250. B 261, p 294. Dated July 27, 1899.

Henry Maui Tr to John C Lane; AM; mtg D Pohakahi on lot 28 of kul 7713, bldgs, etc, Palama Tract, Honolulu, Oahu; \$297.15. B 244, p 232. Dated July 18, 1904.

Jno C Lane to Daniel Pohakahi; Rel; lot 28 of kul 7713, bldgs, etc, Palama Tract, Honolulu, Oahu; \$200. B 244, p 232. Dated July 20, 1904.

Kaanaana Keliikuli and wife by aff of mtgtee to F Wundenberg; Fore, Affd; Gr 3038, Hoopuloa, etc, S Kona, Hawaii; int in R P 2572, Opihale, S Kona, Hawaii. B 259, p 301. Dated July 23, 1904.

Recorded July 25, 1904.

Kalpo Kaimul (k) to Eddie K Iona; D; int in Gr 1974, Pahoehehe 1, 2, 3 and 4, S Kona, Hawaii; \$69. B 261, p 297. Dated Mar 22, 1904.

Joao Vieira to Laupahoehe Sugar Co; L; por R P 1048, Kahimano, N Hilo, Hawaii; 4 yrs @ \$25 per yr. B 257, p 407. Dated July 21, 1904.

Manoel Vieira Jr to Laupahoehe Sugar Co; L; por R P 1048, Kahimano, N Hilo, Hawaii, 4 yrs @ \$50 per yr. B 257, p 408. Dated July 21, 1904.

Recorded July 26, 1904.

Kallelelele (w) to Kahoa-Hilli (k) et al; D; 1/2 int in Ap 1 R P 3484 kul 885, Waipahu, Ewa, Oahu; \$150. B 261, p 298. Dated July 23, 1904.

Iida T Castle by Regr; notice; decree of title in Land Reg Court, Case No 13. B 265, p 72. Dated July 26, 1904.

Matilda A Riedel by Regr; notice; decree of title in Land Reg Court, Case No 10. B 265, p 73. Dated July 26, 1904.

J Waldvogel to Frederick Waldvogel; D; lot 73, bldgs, etc, Makiki St, Honolulu, Oahu; \$3000. B 261, p 299. Dated July 22, 1904.

Recorded July 27, 1904.

S Andrews to Louisa Keola et al; D; 3675 sq ft land, King St, Honolulu, Oahu; \$1. B 261, p 300. Dated June 2, 1903.

Hilo Railroad Co to Olaa Sugar Co Ltd; M; lands, leaseholds, franchisees, R W rolling stock, bldgs, etc, Hilo and Puna, Hawaii; \$61,974.75. B 269, p 394. Dated July 25, 1904.

D Namaka Opunui and wife to Maui Railroad & S S Co; D; int in 1 share in Hul land, Peahi, Hamakualoa, Maui; \$140. B 261, p 301. Dated July 13, 1904.

Sara P Kamaoaha (Mrs) to Union Mill Co; L; 15 A of Gr 2845, Hanalei, etc, N Kohala, Hawaii; 10 yrs @ \$90 per yr. B 257, p 409. Dated Apr 30, 1904.

S W Nawahine to Union Mill Co; L; por Gr 741 Honomakau, N Kohala, Hawaii; 10 yrs @ \$18 per yr. B 257, p 410. Dated June 18, 1904.

G P Kamaoaha to Union Mill Co; L; por kuls 8639 and 8689C, Honopu, N Kohala, Hawaii; 10 yrs @ \$32.40 per yr. B 257, p 412. Dated Apr 30, 1904.

Namakaalele and hsb to Daisy A Kallelele; D; 1/2 R P 474 kul 1749, Kallihua, Honolulu, Oahu; \$1, etc. B 261, p 303. Dated July 26, 1904.

Jno E Bush and wife to Mark P Robinson; M; 1 1/2 int in 27-100 A land, dray, horse and refrigerator, Hotel St, Honolulu, Oahu;

THE OLD RELIABLE



ROYAL
BAKING
POWDER
Absolutely Pure
THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE

WAS NEARLY A YEAR AT SEA

Buffeted by angry waters from within, and menaced by fire within, the American bark Willcott, her master splintered and her hull battered, slowly crept down the Southern California coast and made the port of San Diego on July 18 after a voyage of 353 days from Baltimore. The Willcott is consigned to this port via San Diego and has had one of the most eventful voyages in the history of the sea. She was picked up off Point Loma by the Revenue Cutter Daniel Manning and towed into San Diego harbor. After discharging a cargo of coal at that port she was towed to San Francisco by the Red Star tug Sea Rover on July 26. After being repaired at that port she will proceed to Honolulu.

The crew of the unlucky bark were all well although worn out by their long voyage and were overjoyed to once more be on terra firma. As they have nearly a year's pay coming to them it would be surprising if they did not celebrate, though at last reports none of them had gotten into trouble. The following interesting interview with the captain appeared in the San Diego Evening Tribune:

"Captain Macdon, the commander of the Willcott, is one of the oldest mariners in the merchant marine, and has been following the seas for nearly sixty years. When seen on board the ship tonight, he said that the trip just ended was the worst in all his experience, and one of the worst he had ever heard of. 'There were many times when I thought the ship would never live to see port,' said the captain. 'After leaving Philadelphia we had a fair run until we were rounding Cape Horn when we struck a severe snowstorm, accompanied by a hard wind. The weather was bitterly cold and as fast as a sea would break over the deck the water would freeze. The entire deck, sides of the ship and the rigging was one mass of ice, and it was almost as much as a man's life was worth to pick his way along deck. During the worst of the storm the mainmast and the foremast snapped short, and brought all the sails and rigging to the deck where it lay a mass of tangled and frozen wreckage. The crew immediately commenced to cut away the wreckage, but what with the fierce storm and the ice, the job was a difficult one. Our condition was such that it was impossible to proceed, and I decided to beat back to Port Stanley as the most available port in which temporary repairs could be made. We were four weeks making Port Stanley, and during nearly all of that time the snow storms and high winds continued almost without intermission. Shortly before reaching Port Stanley smoke was noticed issuing from the hold and a noisy examination developed the fact that the cargo had become overheated. As soon as possible after reaching port we commenced discharging the cargo. Three hundred tons were discharged before the danger was past. After leaving Port Stanley we encountered nothing but head winds. During the last month our greatest danger has been from a possible lack of provisions and only the most careful economy enabled us to reach port without running out. All of the officers and crew have suffered a great deal, but we are all thankful that sickness was not added to our other misfortunes.'

News of the destruction of the American sailing vessel C. Belmont of Philadelphia was brought by Capt. Macdon. While lying at Port Stanley the Belmont arrived in port with a cargo of coal and after making a few necessary repairs and taking on part of the cargo of another vessel which was there, put to sea. Twenty days later she returned to Port Stanley with her entire cargo ablaze. All efforts to put out the fire were without avail and the vessel was beached. The ship was almost entirely destroyed and will probably be a total wreck.

For Maui ports, per stmr. Claudine, Aug. 2.—Miss M. G. Lyons, Miss E. A. Lyons, Miss S. Egan, L. D. Towne, G. E. Barton, T. A. Hays, J. M. Vigne, Miss M. H. Chillingworth, Miss A. W. Lincoln, Miss M. Davis, Miss Jane B. Massey, B. Williams, J. N. S. Williams, Mrs. J. A. Noble, Miss Hattie Makakoa, I. C. Rothwell, E. A. Mott-Smith, J. H. Wilson, D. B. Murdoch, Miss E. Lindsay, Miss M. I. McPlyre, Mrs. G. Springston and two children, W. G. Scott, Kong Hop Seng, Mrs. Nicholson, Edwin K. Hart, Sonnie Hart, E. H. Hart Jr., C. H. Hardwick, E. A. Hartwell, Peter McKellar, R. A. Wadsworth, C. D. Lufkin, Miss N. Adams, Miss Rachel Obata Keane.

For Maui and Kau ports, per stmr. Claudine, Aug. 2.—Mrs. Guy Livingston and child, W. A. Kinney, J. F. Brown, Mrs. E. D. Baldwin, Mrs. A. Lidgate, Mrs. C. Lucas and 3 children, Mrs. J. Watt and 2 children, Geo. A. Turner and wife, Dr. Sawyer, Mr. Richmond, Chas. M. Le Blond, J. E. Carroll, W. W. North, wife and child, J. W. McIntosh, John M. Sass, Mr. Will, J. W. Mason, A. Garvie, Arthur Berg, Capt. Niblack and wife, H. Akona and wife, Chas. Notley, Mrs. M. K. Notley, Wm. K. Notley, Eli Snyder, Wm. Gibson, J. H. Fisher, J. W. Pratt, Miss McCord, Miss N. L. Hall, Miss E. Neumann, M. S. M. H. Johnson, Judge Geo. D. Gear, A. B. Clark and wife, Mr. Bardwell and wife, M. M. Scott and wife, Mrs. J. T. Downing, Mrs. M. 2. Rivenberg, Miss Clarke, Mrs. E. F. Bishop, Mrs. D. MacIntyre, Miss Goldie Gurney, E. I. Spalding and family, Mrs. F. W. Thrum and 2 children.

DUE TODAY.
A. H. S. S. Nevada, Green, from San Francisco.
U. S. A. T. Sheridan, Peabody, from Manila.

VESSELS IN PORT.
ARMY AND NAVY.
U. S. S. Iroquois, Niblack, (station vessel).
U. S. A. T. Dix, Ankers, San Francisco, Aug. 4.
MERCHANT VESSELS.
Charmer, Am. sp., Slater, Newcastle, July 18.
Oronodo, Am. bk., Potter, from San Francisco, July 16.
Fort George, American sp., Gore, Newcastle, Aug. 1.
Great Admiral, Am. sp., Watta, Newcastle, July 2.
Lethair, Italian bk., Schiavino, from Hongkong for Callao, Aug. 1, (anchored off port).
Lurline, Ycht., Sinclair, Suva, July 22.
Robert Adamson, Br. stmr., Seville, Moji, July 2.
Tillie E. Starbuck, Am. sp., Winn, New York, July 22.
W. H. Dimond, Am. bktn., Hanson, San Francisco, July 28.

More Reserves Wanted.
The second reserves in Japan have been ordered out though Editor Shiozawa says that only one man in Hawaii, so far, has been notified. He was cabled to yesterday and will leave for home at once. Editor Shiozawa does not know how many second reservists are here.

SAIL TODAY.
Stmr. J. A. Cummins, Searle, for Waimanalo and all Koolau ports, 7 a. m.
DUE TOMORROW.
Stmr. Kinau, Freeman, from Hilo, a. m.

AS USUALLY TREATED a sprain will disable the injured person for three or four weeks, but if Chamberlain's Pain Balm is freely applied a complete cure may be effected in a very few days. Pain Balm also cures rheumatism, cuts, bruises and burns. For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Wholesale Agents.

TOO LATE FOR MELE

**Makes Her Claim
After Money
Is Paid.**

In the matter of the estate of Kaaua, deceased, wherein counsel for the four claimants, then contesting on Saturday agreed upon a distribution of the nearly \$5000 involved, Enoch Johnson, filed a motion of Mele Alapai on Monday to rescind the order of distribution. Mele Alapai claimed half of the estate and said she could prove her claim. Her attorney made affidavit that she had only gone to him that morning and that he believed her claim was good. The claim was thus stated:

"Now comes the above Mele Alapai and claims that she is one of the heirs of said Kaaua (K), deceased, the granddaughter of Kellikuhikalakeiki, the elder brother of Kalaiahooke (K), the father of said Kaaua, deceased, and said claimant is ready to prove her claim at any time. And said claimant further claims that she owns one undivided half of said estate."

Mele Alapai was not in at the stipulated distribution on Saturday. Her motion was opposed, when it came up by C. F. Peterson and F. Andrade for the other claimants, contending that there was nothing before the court, as no notice of the motion had been served as required by the rules and the final decree of distribution had been signed by the court.

Judge De Bolt, after hearing argument, denied the motion. Mr. Johnson gave notice of appeal to the Supreme Court. The claimants under the decree received their money from Clerk Kellett on Saturday as follows: E. K. Liliakant, \$307.50; Mele Hapuku, \$1228.37; Peter Kahaula, \$1228.37; Kalaekokel, \$1228.37; total, \$4865.61. The Treasury of Hawaii had \$236.12 reserved for its inheritance tax, the amount for distribution having been \$4729.75.

TWO DIVORCE SUITS

Lilla Akina has brought a divorce suit against John Akina on account of extreme cruelty. They were married in Honolulu on January 18, 1896, and lived together up to May 17, 1903. No children have been born of the marriage. Matilda Keawe has sued Malle Keawe for divorce on the ground of failure and neglect on his part to support her, one of the allegations in the complaint being: "In this behalf the libellant further shows that said libellee is lazy, idle, indolent, without any desire to prosecute an honest livelihood, and a gambler; and that these characteristics of libellee have contributed largely to the wretched life which libellant has been compelled to lead since said marriage." She left it in July, 1904, after having been married since June 4, 1892. There are two children of the couple, a girl of five and a boy of four;—ages of age. S. F. Chillingworth and J. F. Dunne are attorneys for the libellant.

COURT NOTES.
Judge De Bolt appointed David Dayton as administrator of the estate of H. C. Reid, deceased, under \$300 bond. The administrator was ordered to pay to the widow \$30 a month, out of the corpus of the estate, for her maintenance. The estate is valued at \$1500, being partly in cash.
Mary Buckle by her attorney, W. E. Rawlins, has brought suit against S. A. M. on his demand note for \$1550, interest left blank, made on July 22, 1893.
John Walker by his attorney, William T. Rawlins, answers the complaint in assumption of Thomas Mullen with a general denial.

BIG MONGOLIA GOES TO SEA

If Admiral Togo was besieging Honolulu instead of Port Arthur he would not find it necessary to sink more than one liner like the Mongolia to successfully block the channel. When the big vessel went out last night she almost spanned the channel from the inner light to the Naval dock and it required a skillful piece of work by the pilot to get her out of her narrow berth without fouling the pier, the lighthouse or the transport Dix, whose bow protruded some distance beyond Naval Wharf No. 2. The task was successfully accomplished however, and the liner went to sea at about 6:40 p. m. with a small crowd of passengers from this port.

Captain W. P. S. Porter, one of the most trusted men in the Pacific Mail service, was in command of the vessel. He is well known here as the commander of the City of Paris. Purser Rennie is still in command of that end of the business. Among the passengers for Honolulu were:

S. M. Damon, the well known financier of this city; Mrs. W. F. Frear, wife of Chief Justice Frear; W. H. Hooga, returning from the Republican National Convention; J. K. Meyers, of the Hawaiian Trust Company; Dr. Carl Remmer, who is to join the Quarantine staff; J. S. Spitzer, the clothier.

Mrs. E. Schofield and daughters are making a tour of the world and will stop in Honolulu until the next steamer.

Among the passengers for Manila was Mrs. David P. Barrows, wife of the Superintendent of Schools in the Philippines, on her way to Manila.

DR. COOPER'S REPORT

(Continued from Page 5.)

terian Church with the following program:
Creation of Medicine by Dr. George Dock, Ann Arbor, Michigan.
Symposium—Institutions doing research work for science of medicine, fifteen minutes each.

The Carnegie Institution, Dr. John S. Billings, New York.
The Rockefeller Institute, Dr. L. Emmett Holt, New York.
The Harvard Research Work, Dr. Harold C. Ernst, of Boston.

The William Pepper Laboratory, Dr. Albert Stengel, of Philadelphia.
Institute for Infectious Diseases, Dr. Billings, Chicago.

Especially interesting was this matter of research work, as I had thought, should the Federal authorities under whom this work must come show a tendency not to help us, to apply to such philanthropists as the Carnegie Institution, Rockefeller Institute or some other noted society which had large endowments for research work, but on the advice of friends who had much faith in "Uncle Sam" taking up this vital matter to us, I did not wish to complicate matters by asking other assistance. The addresses were masterly efforts and heartily appreciated.

MEDICOS AT SMOKER

After this evening session a smoker was held at the Ilesworth Cafe for the Sections of Practice of Medicine, Diseases of Children, Hygiene and Sanitary Science, Physiology and Pathology, Materia Medica, Pharmacy and Therapeutics. Physicians can be very affable fellows when they wish to throw off a superfluity of professional dignity, and many agreeable acquaintances were formed during the dinners and smokers, that were held nightly, which I hope will become permanent.

A SAMPLE PROGRAM

This program is a good sample of others that followed at the various hotels and sections, being one for Wednesday, June 8, second day of session:

First Presbyterian Church, Pennsylvania and Pacific avenues.
Orator on Surgery—W. J. Mayo, Rochester, Minn.

Symposium—Mutual Relations and Duties of the Government Medical Services and the Profession. (Fifteen minutes each.)
What can the Medical Departments of the Army, Navy and of the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service do for Medical Science?—Victor C. Vaughn, Ann Arbor, Mich.

What can the Medical Profession do for the Army?—Wm. C. Bordin, Major-Surgeon, U. S. Army.

What can the Medical Profession do for the Navy?—Surgeon G. E. Stokes, U. S. Army.

What can the Medical Profession do for the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service?—Surgeon-General Walter Wyman, U. S. P. H. and M. H. S.

The appended program for Thursday represents a fairly busy day. (Program here omitted.) A great deal of my time was necessarily spent in the House of Delegates Sessions, but part of the afternoon and evenings to work in the various sections.

FINDING ABLE FRIENDS.

Through my friend, Prof. Judson Daland of Philadelphia, I met many men who could be of assistance to us in the leprosy question, and a number of acquaintances made in Washington, notably among them Dr. J. N. Hurty of Indiana, who were very kind in pushing our interests. Through Dr. Jay F. Shamberg, representing the Section of Cutaneous Medicine and Surgery in the House of Delegates, I was invited to appear before that section at their quarters at the Shelbourne Hotel on Thursday p. m. Although their time was filled with set papers the chairman courteously invited me to give a talk on leprosy and exhibit the photographs of the subjects, the settlement and its environments. The members were exceedingly kind, displayed much interest and asked many pertinent questions, and a vote of thanks was given me for the talk.

It was also voted to ask the House of Delegates to pass a resolution asking Congress to provide an Experiment Station at Molokai, consisting of hospitals, laboratories and equipments. This was referred to the Committee on Hygiene and Public Health and was favorably reported on by that committee to the House of Delegates—the aforementioned Dr. Hurty being chairman of the committee and the report was unanimously adopted by the House of Delegates.

From the minutes of the House of Delegates 7th meeting, June 10, the following is copied: "Leprosy Study Station Advised." Dr. Hurty also presented the report of the Reference Committee on Hygiene and Public Health with reference to the following resolution, proposed by Dr. Cooper, delegate from Hawaii: Whereas, the acquisition by the United States of insular possessions in which a considerable amount of leprosy exists, particularly in Hawaii, has increased the responsibility of the government in the case of those unfortunate beings; therefore, be it resolved, that the American Medical Association urges on the Federal authorities the establishment of an experimental station, including hospital and laboratories, at the leper settlement in the Island of Molokai, Hawaii, for the investigation and study of leprosy, looking especially toward the cure of the disease. Your reference Committee on Hygiene and Public Health fully indorses these resolutions and urges their adoption. It was moved and seconded that the report on these resolutions be adopted. Carried.

BIG SOCIAL EVENT.

The reception given at the Steel Pier for President and Mrs. Musser was a splendid affair. There were thousands of guests and the enormous room was more than filled to its utmost capacity. Besides being a very noted medical man in practice, he is a teacher of renown. Dr. Musser is an author of great prominence and he who has not Musser on Medical Diagnosis has a gap in his medical library that it would well repay him to fill.

THE CLOSING DAY.

Friday, the 10th, the last day of the session, the House of Delegates finished all business before that body by noon and adjourned sine die. The next annual session will be held in Portland, Oregon, the time yet to be determined by a committee appointed for that purpose. There could be no better way to advertise the climate and healthfulness of our Paradise of the Pacific than to have our tourist Bureau take the matter up with the railroad and steamship companies with a view to getting such favorable rates that many would be induced to come here after the meeting. To many medical acquaintances made in Atlantic City I spoke of its being merely a step over here after once reaching the Pacific Coast and all expressed a wish to visit Hawaii if time and rates could be arranged.

MEDICAL CABINET OFFICER.

There is a movement on foot by the American Medical Association which I doubt not will be successful and that is the creation of a new department to be known as the Department of General Health with a physician at the head, said official being a member of the President's Cabinet.

EMINENT SURGEON SEEN OPERATING.

At the City Hospital Prof. Albert Hoffa, the celebrated German surgeon, operated on two private cases in the presence of a few local and visiting surgeons. Dr. Hoffa was the instructor of Dr. Lorenz, the "bloodless" surgeon famous for his treatment of congenital dislocation of the hip.

Dr. Hoffa differs from Dr. Lorenz, resorting to the knife in performing some of his operations with results alleged to be more successful than some of the work done by Dr. Lorenz. Those who were fortunate enough to be present declared it a surgical treat.

The last day was spent by the various sections in clearing up the papers and unfinished work and the election of section officers for the ensuing year.

DISPENSING.

Baltimore and Philadelphia both had two days of interesting clinics in their hospitals and medical colleges and as many as could afford the time took advantage of this opportunity to see some excellent and brilliant work. At 1 p. m. a large trainload started for Washington to attend the unveiling of the Rush monument. I took an afternoon train for New York to visit relatives. At Gov. Carter's request that I should be present at the National Republican Convention at Chicago, June 21, my stay in New York was necessarily short and I hurried to reach Chicago the evening of the 20th. There being some vacancies among our alternate delegates I was elected to fill a vacancy and when decorated with badges of the Hawaiian Delegation sailed forth with the rest in the political arena. The whole convention was an experience long to be remembered. A gathering from all over the United States of the men most prominent in handling the affairs of our country. I met many members of the United States Senate and House of Representatives and one and all seemed to have a kindly feeling and word for Hawaii. Senator Fairbanks on the Presidential ticket was especially cordial and kind in his inquiries and invited correspondence on matters relating to the future welfare of Hawaii.

ROOSEVELT'S NOMINATION.

The scene in the Convention Hall itself was impressive and the nomination and election of Roosevelt as the standard-bearer of the Republican Party for the next four years caused salvos of applause and cheers that even "Uncle Joe Cannon" could not subdue for half an hour. The nomination and election of Senator Fairbanks were without opposition. It is a ticket of honest leaders and will undoubtedly be a winner in November.

HAS GOOD HOPES.

Conversations held with members of Congress convinced them that annexation had been anything but a financial advantage to the Territory. I believe it very probable that if our Delegate to Congress presents the request from this Territory that appropriations be made for the erection of a suitable experimental station consisting of hospitals, laboratories and equipment for research work towards finding a cure for leprosy at Molokai, backed as the request is by the American Medical Association and the good will of Surg. Gen. Wyman, the request will be granted and a handsome sum appropriated. I do not believe that at once the Federal Government will take this large burden of \$150,000 for supporting the leper settlement off the Hawaiian taxpayers' shoulders, but as a matter of pure justice it is to be hoped that a portion taken from us in Customs be returned in this channel. I know positively that there is no desire by the Federal authorities to make Molokai a national lazaretto under any circumstances and that negotiations are about completed on the mainland where such an institution will soon be established.

GOVERNOR CARTER'S RECEPTION.

The whole Hawaiian delegation did good work. Gov. Carter was well received in the convention and seemed to make many friends. After the close of the convention a few members of our delegation went to the St. Louis Exposition. The three days I was only able to spend there were busy ones and a good general idea was obtained of the vast enterprise of the American people.

CONCLUDING IMPRESSIONS.

The whole trip has impressed me, that much good can be accomplished by an annual visit by some member of our medical fraternity to both the Annual Conference of Public Health under Surg. Gen. Wyman and the American Medical Association, a body to which it is a privilege and honor to belong. This I think is the first time we have had representation in these gatherings by any member of the profession here, and for the good of the service and Territory I hope to see annual representation by some member of the medical profession.

WILL CELEBRATE

EMPEROR'S BIRTHDAY

The celebration of the birthday of His Imperial Majesty, Kwang Hsu, Emperor of China, will take place here on Aug. 5. The Chinese Consul, Chang Tso Fan,

FORECLOSURES

ASSIGNEE OF MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF INTENTION TO FORECLOSE AND OF SALE.

In pursuance of the power of sale contained in that certain mortgage from Kauahala (K) of Makua, Waianae, Oahu, to C. B. Malle, of Honolulu, of said Oahu, dated 9th of September, A. D. 1898, and recorded in the Register Office in Book 180, pages 477 and 478, and which said mortgage was sold and delivered to one Douglas Kaona by virtue of a certain Indenture dated July 2, A. D. 1904, and which was duly recorded in said Register Office, notice is hereby given that the said Assignee of said Mortgagee intends to foreclose said mortgage for condition broken to wit: the non-payment of principal and interest when due and will on the 6th of August, A. D. 1904, at 12 o'clock noon of said day, expose for sale and sell at the auction rooms of J. F. Morgan, No. 347 Keshumani street, Honolulu, the property described in said mortgage not before this time released from the operation thereof.

That piece of property situate at Makua, Waianae, Island of Oahu, of Royal Patent, No. 3634, Land Commission Award No. 4054 to Kawaa for Manua; having an area of 9 acres, more or less, and which came to his possession by virtue of an Indenture of Deed executed by D. K. Makua dated September 4th, A. D. 1898, and recorded in the Register Office in Book 93, pages 455 and 456.

The terms of the sale are cash in the United States gold coin. Deed to be at the expense of purchaser.

For further particulars apply to DOUGLASS KAONA, Assignee of Mortgage, Room 3, Wally building, King street, Honolulu, Oahu.

2897—July 15, 22, Aug. 6.

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